

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.

[No. cxxxvi.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—517—

Politics of Europe.

The only Arrival mentioned in yesterday's Shipping Report was the ARGYLL, Captain H. Cathre, from Batavia the 21st of April, and Covelong the 26th of May. No vessel has arrived from England, either at Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta of a later date than the TEES, so that the January Papers still continue to be the principal source of our Extracts.

London, January 5, 1822.—The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday bring some particulars from Spain, of which, although a few partial differences may be found in the respective statements, the general outline appears to be sufficiently well defined and authenticated. The Cortes, in an address to the KING, affirm, that, considering the notorious consequences of the measures pursued by the Government, it is the "errors of the Administration which have lost it the confidence of a great number of Spaniards." After reciting a long series of national grievances, all tending to irritate the public mind, and to excite a spirit of discord, the Cortes probe in the following terms:—"In the mean time, your Majesty is aware of the excess to which the freedom of speech and writing has been recently pushed by those who no doubt are desirous to render that liberty odious; and you cannot fail to agree with the Cortes, that the law upon that subject has not been carried into effect by those who are intrusted with its execution. The Ministry has not repressed these evils, as clearly appears from your Majesty having required the aid and co-operation of the Cortes. This fact is unquestionable, *whatever be the cause.*" The address next dwells on the obvious necessity of providing "a vigorous administration, inspiring the utmost confidence in its wisdom, zeal, patriotism, and attachment to the public liberties; and concludes by requesting His Majesty "to take those measures which the situation of the State so imperiously demands."

This address had been prepared on the 18th, but owing to some alleged informality, the King did not receive it until the 20th. His Majesty's answer was very brief—"The subject is a serious one, and I will consider of it." A comment, which King FERDINAND is said to have made upon the requisition to dismiss his Ministers, will, hardly, perhaps it may be thought, bear to be very strictly canvassed. "If this Ministry," his Majesty is reported to have remarked, "is to be changed because Andalusia is in insurrection, to-morrow another change may become necessary on account of the revolt of some other province." Now, if the maintenance of the public peace be the first duty of every Government, it seems natural that an incapacity to discharge that duty should be considered as a fair proof of general unfitness for office.

Madrid.—A letter dated the 17th ultimo from Madrid, states, that on a review of the elections which have concluded, it appears that, notwithstanding a portion of the deputies chosen are of a violent character, the great majority of these returned is composed of men of sound and moderate principles. There will be fewer lawyers and priests in the next than in the present Cortes. Like our correspondent in yesterday's paper, the writer of the present letter conjectures, that only three or four of the ministry will go out; but, he observes, that it is not an easy matter to supply their places; all the men who have distinguished themselves by their talents being either members of the present Cortes or elected for the next.

Bayonne.—We learn from Bayonne that several Ecclesiastics have recently disappeared from that town, who, it is thought, are gone to put themselves at the head of Guerrilla bands.

Frankfort, Dec. 14.—Letters have been received here from Constantinople of the 11th of December, stating the taking of Bagdad by the Persians; the Turkish garrison, and the greater part of the population were put to the sword; the Christians alone, it is said, were spared, in conformity with the Manifesto issued by the son of the Schah.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—The Armenian merchants who are in this capital state, that the whole of Armenia is in the possession of the Persians.

Schah of Persia.—The son of the Schah of Persia, on entering the Ottoman empire, published a Manifesto against the Grand Seignor, in which he treated his Highness as a heretic, an enemy of the Caliph Ali, the only successor of Mahomet.

Ministry in France.—A change of Ministry in France infers a much more extensive change in all the departments of authority than in England. From the centralization of power at Paris, a shock in the Cabinet is felt through all the gradations of office down to the Mayor of a village. Directors, Receivers General, Prefects, Police-agents, &c. are all subject to the impulse.

Danish Navy.—The Danish Navy consisted in June 1821, of Ships built since the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, three Line of Battle Ships, two of 64 and one of 70, five Frigates each of 48 guns, 9 Brigs, besides 120 gun-boats, and several other smaller Vessels for the defence of the Coasts.

Danish Army.—The Danish Army consists in the time of Peace, of Twenty Thousand men, but can be raised to 70,000 which is the actual strength of the Army, including Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, besides the Militia.

The Danish Navy consists of 1 Admiral, 2 Vice-Admirals, 4 Rear-Admirals, 27 Captains, and 70 Lieutenants, and in the Dock-yard of Copenhagen, which is in most superb order and well furnished, there are still 2 Line of Battle Ships building and 3 Frigates.

The Danish Army consists of 10 Regiments of Cavalry and 18 Regiments of Infantry, regular Troops. The King of Denmark is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and under His Majesty commands the Prince of Hesse Cassel, as Field Marshal, and the Prince of Philippothal Brachfeld, who so gallantly defended Gaeta, in Italy, is also a General in the Danish Army: all military transactions goes through the King.

Political Geography.—"Europe," says M. DE PRADT, "has assumed quite a new aspect since 1818. Its occupation has been legislative, to the almost total exclusion of every other. Of the Christian population of Europe, amounting to 160 millions, 90 millions belong to the Constitutional Zone, and of these 28 millions have been added since 1818. The Constitutional population of America amounts to 25 millions (the recent Revolutions have added greatly to this number), so that the Conformists of Europe and America, 115 millions in all, greatly outnumber the Non-Conformists, who are only 70 millions."—The Ex-Bishop, however, in his haste, forgets to add the Non-Conformists of America to the Non-Conformists of Europe.—*Times.*

The King's Friends.—The Ultra would, we think, have done wisely had he abstained from quoting the authority of Burke's "Thoughts on the present Discontents." There are passages indeed in that Essay, singularly applicable to the present posture of affairs, though, perhaps, not altogether palatable to the authors of the *present discontents*. The following, for instance, is a close and vivid description of those who exclusively arrogate to themselves the appellation of the *King's friends*:—

"It will be very hard, I believe, to state in what respect the KING has profited by that faction which presumptuously choose to call themselves *his friends*.

"If particular men had grown into an attachment, by the distinguished honour of the society of their Sovereign, and by being the partakers of his amusements, came sometimes to prefer the gratification of his personal inclinations to the support of his high character, the thing would be very natural, and it would be excusable enough. But the pleasant part of the story is, that *these King's friends* have no more ground for usurping such a title, than a resident freeholder in Cumberland, or in Cornwall. They are only known to their Sovereign by kissing his hand, for the offices, pensions, and grants, into which they have deceived his benignity. May no storm ever come, which will put the firmness of their attachment to the proof; and which, in the midst of confusions and terrors, and sufferings, may demonstrate the eternal difference between a *true and severe friend* to the Monarchy, and a slippery sycophant of the Court! *Quantum infido scurra distat amicus.*"

Are not these the Ultras and the Tories of the present day, strangers, or declared enemies to the KING before he assumed the reins of Government, and now, his most servile adulators, his most abject ready slaves? These are the very men, who, in his MAJESTY's early life, laboured by every petty art to lower him in the estimation of the public, and who are now as busy in the task of calumniating the people—always interested in purpose and fatally malignant in effect.

Soon after this analysis of the *King's friends*, BURKE thus speculatively delineates the virtues and vices of a House of Commons; whether the picture was purely fanciful, or drawn in the spirit of prophecy, we may not determine:—

"A vigilant and jealous eye over executive and judicial Magistracy, an anxious care of public money, an openness approaching towards facility, to public complaint; these seem to be the true characteristics of an House of Commons. But an addressing House of Commons and a petitioning nation; an House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair, in the utmost harmony with Ministers, whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence—who vote shanks, when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice demands accounts; who, in all disputes between the people and Administration, presume against the people, who punish their disorders, but refuse even to inquire into the provocations to them; this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things in this Constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, wise, awful senate; but it is not to any popular purpose an House of Commons."

We rejoice to observe how materially the spirits of our Ultra contemporary have been improved by his happy deliverance from that incubus CATO. He is now a merry man, right full of very choice speech, and of most excellent fancy; his columns now, even on the dryest subjects, are a gallimaufry of gambols; day after day have we seen him, in the midst of dry accounts, disporting with "*Mrs. Malaprop.*" and refreshing his readers with novel allusions to that old lady's misapplication of words; this fidelity to a joke is very commendable: but Ultras carry even a jest further than the rest of the world, and what would scarcely be a joke for a day with any other men, will serve them as wit for a whole week.

Half-pay of the Army.—There are now upwards of 10,000 Officers on the half-pay of the Army alone, at an expence little short of 1,500,000^l. sterling; of which number there are near 1,500 Cornets and Ensigns anxious to be employed.

Athens.—On the arrival of the Turks at Athens, the inhabitants took to flight. Five hundred men only, barricaded in the houses, fired upon the Turkish troops, who fought foot to foot in the streets. Flames presently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed. The Turks occupied the citadel before the insurrection, so the monuments in it have not been destroyed. The Temple of Theseus has not suffered any damage; but the Turkish College, the Mosque, the Temple of the Winds, have been more or less injured. It is reported that the house of M. FADEL is totally destroyed, which will be a grievous loss to the arts, as that gentleman had in his possession invaluable archeological treasures—the fruits of many years' indefatigable labours in collecting antiquities.—*Paris Paper.*

Mr. Plunkett.—The appointment of Mr. Plunkett to the situation of Attorney General, and the removal of Mr. Saurin from this high office, is the death blow of Orangeism in Ireland. Some other changes will take place, and we learn from one of our Dublin Correspondents, that the *jobbers* are seriously alarmed. The Marquess Wellesley, it is understood, will immediately issue a declaration of those principles on which he has undertaken the government of the sister country. This *exposé* will be satisfactory to all, and it will be founded on the instructions his Excellency received. He will dispense favours with impartiality, and hence, crush the factions. The violent of either side will be excluded, and those views which the King developed in his admonitory letter, will constitute the guiding principle of the Irish Administration.

Mr. Plunkett, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Blake, are constantly occupied in arranging the provisions of the Catholic Emancipating Bill; but difficulties have occurred. We trust, however, that no important difference, among the parties, will obstruct the final adjustment of a measure of such vital consequence to Ireland, as the conciliation of men whose political and religious quarrels have so long distracted their country, and rendered the fairest portion of the Empire the abode of wretchedness. Mr. O'Connell, whose conduct deserves the highest praise, will concede much to ensure repose, and certainly, neither Mr. Plunkett nor Mr. Blake can be accused of bigotry—we therefore anticipate the amicable arrangement of some points, which may be considered rather speculative objects than matters of substantial importance.

Turks and Greeks.—The COURIER is certainly at this moment displaying a singular prolixity of the understanding. In one breath he suggests the wisdom and expediency of exterminating a whole nation; in another, he affects to deplore the slaughter of some of its members. Surely The COURIER should reflect that every act of blood is a step in the ascent to that desired climax of cruelty—the destruction of a whole people. But perhaps he considers that the grand effect of a massacre is frittered away in these minor details; that the sword should be applied at once to the neck, and not idly blunted in the mere mutilations of the body; that the victim, to be acceptable, should be brought to the knife fresh and unscarred; if so, the Turks are certainly marring the beauty of the sacrifice.

The barbarities of the Turks do not surprise us; naturally a ferocious people, and finding their empire crumbling to ruins; they would give, like a dying reptile, their last sting to unhappy Greece. The passions of the Greeks are also inflamed by the memory of long and grievous oppression; threatened with extermination, and swords in their hands, they are more than men if they are not guilty of some excesses. But it does surprise us to find Englishmen in cold blood, on the score of remote and false policy, advising crimes that the madness of despair could not extenuate. We would apply to such Christian souls the following admirable remarks, which place their offence against humanity in the scale of turpitude above that of the instinctively cruel savage:—"A disposition naturally cruel, may be corrected by time or controlled by circumstances. But when the tender feelings of the heart are overpowered by the suggestions of the understanding—when those suggestions are adopted by chaste

and confirmed by habit—when they seize every opportunity and rush into every extreme—when they call in artificial severity to promote artificial utility, and thus pursue a bad end by the very worst means, the enormities of ambition become more criminal in their motives and more pernicious in their effects. Instinctive cruelty acts only irregularly and by starts, but a voluntary and systematic disregard to the peace of mankind is more constant and more terrible in its operations. The former crushes only those persons, who, with or without reason, are the objects of resentment: the latter spares not a friend, and crushes every seeming or real obstacle to its remotest views, without distinction and without hesitation. He that is barbarous from nature may sometimes be overtaken by compunction, and review his crimes with detestation and horror. He that destroys his fellow-creatures for the sake of personal advantage arising from their destruction, not only provides an excuse for his outrages, but sanctifies every cruelty with the name of wisdom; and reflects upon his success with unfeeling indifference of savage exultation."

Should the COURIER feel disposed to pursue this train of reasoning, we refer him to the Bampton Lectures of 1784, the subject is a comparative view of Christianity and Mahometanism, treated by the eloquent and pious White. The moral likewise we have held up to our contemporary was drawn for a Mussulman, but in his present Turkish tone of thinking, it is not the less faithful.

The Ultra, it may be remembered, some three months since, insisted more vehemently, that the Greeks were forgiven, and comforted his humanity by stoutly contending, that at the worst, they would not all be exterminated. He seemed, indeed, to think, that the Turk might spare a provident reserve as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The COURIER's Christian cry is, however, "Smite and spare not!"

Censorship.—The CONSTITUTIONNEL of Tuesday (Jan. 1, 1822) exhibits an amusing instance of the exercise of the Censorship. The Editor had begun to wish a number of good wishes for France, when the pen of the Censor cut through them, and rendered the paragraph:

"A new year is about to commence—may it be marked by the reign of the laws and the wisdom of power! May"—[Here follows the blank made by the Censor]. It then continues—"Economy preside over the expences, good faith in political discussions, tolerance to religious opinion! May every interest be sunk in the national good."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Waste Paper Circulation.—Persons in trade may not be aware of the serious legal consequences that attach to the heedless purchase and circulation of what is treacherously sold as waste paper, and how culpably they may become the instruments of giving effect to the crafty devices of political incendiaries. That great and self-declared infallible luminary of the law, Professor CHRISTIAN, Chief Justice of Ely, and member of the Bridge-street Gang, has notably discovered that mischievous persons who desire to disseminate most widely, their odious lucubrations, sell them by the pound as waste, and thus insidiously coil blasphemy around our lumps of butter, and wrap our spices in sedition! This is indeed a dreadful state of things, when the aliments and luxuries of life are thus made the vehicles to convey the bane of our souls. There is no blockading system that can be effectively practised against this literary smuggling, assuming the closets vigilance of the Magistracy in respect of butter, cheese, candles, &c. &c. yet what acumen can detect the inflammatory matter that may lurk in the lining of a solid trunk? Nay, or the pernicious composition of a hand box? Formidable, however, as this novel plan of attack on our morals, unquestionably is, the Professor has exercised and suggested the wisest measures to meet it. In the first place he furnishes the town with so ample a supply of waste paper, that there is no excuse for purchasing the objectionable publications in that shape, his literary efforts rendering the article drug. In the second place, be thus lay down the law for those who provide themselves with the inflammatory waste, his own sedative being in the market:—"This may be done (i.e. persons may be held to bail) if the publication is given

away, or if any thing is sold at a shop, and the article is wrapped in it. This I have been informed has been lately a common practice adopted for the dissemination of wicked papers. But all this, by attentive Magistrates, may easily be suppressed."—Christian's charges on libel to the Grand Jury of Ely, cap. x. It therefore behoves cheesemongers, butter-men, and others, to peruse their waste paper carefully, for their own safety, lest they be guilty of a second publication by giving gratuitous circulation to libellous matter.

Officers Dismissed.—THE COURIER of last night cites a case where eight Officers of the 86th Regiment were dismissed the service without any trial, with the loss of the purchase money of their Commissions. He admits at the same time that it was a case which justified revision of the order. He cites also an opinion of Lord ERSKINE, which recognizes the arbitrary power of the KING to dismiss all Officers at his will, and confiscate their property vested in the army, whether they have deserved or not such punishment. He then triumphantly exclaims—"Let us have no more drivelling about the unjust confiscation of property!" We say the power so claimed as part of the prerogative is at variance with the enactments of the Mutiny Bill, which prescribes the intervention of Court Martials before any punishment of any description can be inflicted. We think, if this prerogative be really in existence from an oversight at the Revolution, it ought to be restrained as soon as possible by Statute; for, in every case from the time of the Duke of MARLBOURGH to our own, when it has been exercised it has been to the abuse of justice and constitutional independence; and we are confident that the confiscation of Sir ROBERT WILSON's military property was a measure of vindictive severity that was not resorted to, even when MR. PITT obtained the dismissal of Captain GAULDR and Lord SEMPLE. With regard to THE COURIER's assertion, that it was never guilty of the absurdity of saying General Officers had only a half-pay commission, we have only to refer to THE COURIER of the 13th ultimo; and with regard to the case of the Officers of the 86th Regiment, we find under the head of Cashiering, in James's Military Dictionary, published in the year 1816, that these Officers were not dismissed the service, but only displaced from the Regiment,

Clerks in the Public Offices.—It is understood that Clerks in the Public Offices are not in future to succeed according to seniority, but that their advancement will be regulated by a Ministerial sense of their claims to promotion. Under such a state of things it is not difficult to foresee what qualities will prove the best recommendations to the favour and patronage of the heads of departments; suppleness, sycophancy, and servile, blind subserviency will be the grand requisites, and unfailing roads to preferment. Ministers are indebted to the malignity of "JONAS BULL" for the hint, and we trust that they will have sufficient candour to acknowledge the obligation. It has recently been discovered that some stubborn scions of independence have stuck root in the very atmosphere of corruption, and this measure is adopted in order to eradicate such unwelcome intruders. But thus it is that weakness, suspicion, and injustice, are ever inseparably associated!

We have learnt so much of the scale of the reductions, as to be assured that they will fall heaviest on those who can least afford them; but this was to be expected from our rulers, who invariably proceed in an inverse ratio to true policy and humanity.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Dublin.—The Parliamentary Commission, which lately sat in Dublin, we understand, means to recommend that the Union shall be carried into effect, by the removal of the commercial restrictions between the two countries now in force, and equalizing the duties. We also understand that it considers the present machinery of the Public Officers in Ireland on a scale much too large, and disproportionate to the revenue, and means to recommend a great reduction in the numbers of clerks, the amounts of salaries, and other means of economy and retrenchment.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—"Four hundred and twenty vessels have arrived this season, with 8,000 settlers."—*Times*, Jan. 5.

—520—

London Gazette.

Pepilton, Brighton, Dec. 8, 1821.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Augustus Quentin, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant Colonel in the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to the King, and Major General in the Hanoverian Service.

War Office, Jan. 4, 1822.—5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Corporal Francis Westensis, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hodgaon, promoted.—55th Foot, Paymaster Fisher has been superseded, having absented himself without leave.

Commercial Report.

London Mercantile Price Current, January 1, 1822.

Cotton.—The demand has been steady since our last, and the sales amount to 640 bags, viz., 40 Demerara, duty paid, middling 10d; in bond, 450 Surat; middling to fair 6½d to 6¾d; 450 Bengal, ordinary to middling 6½d to 5½d, fair to good 5½d to 6½d per lb.

Indigo.—Has been in steady demand at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per lb. on the prices of the Company's last sale.

Sales Declared by the East India Company.

For sale on Tuesday, January 15, 1822, prompt 4th April following.—Licensed Indigo 930 chests. Company's 67 chests.

For sale on Monday, January 21, 1822, prompt 19th April following.—Company's China Raw Silk 268 bales, Bengal Raw Silk 1057 bales; also sundry parcels of damaged Bengal Raw Silk. Private Trade—Bengal Raw Silk 236 bales, China Raw Silk 269 chests.

For sale on Wednesday, January 23, 1822, prompt 26th April following.—(Licensed,) Sugar 5784 bags and 997 chests.

For sale on Monday, February 11, 1822, prompt 16th May following.—Company's Cinnamon 130,000 lbs. Mace 20,000 lbs. Nutmegs 100,000 lbs. Oil of Mace 1,000 lbs. Black Pepper 2443 bags.

London Markets, January 1, 1822.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton has been steady; the prices are without the slightest variation. The purchases since our last consist of 300 bags, viz. 300 Bengals 5½d and 5½d, ordinary and fair, 5½d and 6½d, good-fair; 150 Surats 6½d fair, to 6½d very fair; 46 packing good 5½d and duty paid, 40 Demerara 10d.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—“For the last three days there has been a brisk demand for Cotton from the trade; prices of all descriptions have been fully maintained, and the middling and lower qualities of Boweds have advanced a little. The sales consist of—4200 Bowed 8d. a gqd ordinary to fair, 9½d. a 9½d. good fair to good, and 10½d. a 10½d. for very good to prime; 300 Orleans 8½d for inferior, 10½d a 11½d fair to good; 12½d. and 13d. very good and prime; 220 Alabama 7½d. a 8½; 320 Sea Island 14d. and 14½d. for middling, 14½d. a 18½d fair to good, 19d a 20½d for fine marks; 10 stained do. 13d; 600 Pernambuco 12d. and 12½; 100 Maranhao 11½d and 11½d; 970 Bahia 10½d. a 11½d; 50 Para 10½d; 130 Mina Nova 10½d; 440 Demerara 10½d a 11½d; 30 West India 9d; 60 Cuba 9½d; 10 Bourbon 13d; 110 Surat 6½d a 8½d; 230 Bengal 6d; a 6½d; making altogether: 7800 bags. The arrivals are 7925 bags.”

Coffee.—There were no public sales of Coffee last week, yet there were enquiries made by private contract; tho' few actual purchases were reported, the holders were firm, and the general opinion was favorable for a rise.

There was a public sale of Coffee brought forward this forenoon, consisting of 37 casks, 17 bags British Plantation, 99 bags St. Domingo; the former sold freely, and supported the previous currency of the market; good ordinary Jamaica 102s a 103s. pale 103s, fine ordinary 108s. The St. Domingo, fair quality, but a little mixed with red beans, was taken in at 100s 6d and for which 100s was offered and refused. Generally the Coffee market may be stated firm, with the appearance of an improvement.

Sugar.—There were no Muscovades on show last week.

There were a great number of buyers at market this morning, but very little business was done, owing to the holders of Muscovades demanding an advance of 1s. and in some instances 2s. per cwt. The improvement in the prices was not submitted to, and, at the close of the day, the sales reported were quite inconsiderable.

In Refined Goods very little business was done last week on account of the holidays; no alteration in the prices could be stated.

There were no Foreign Sugars on sale last week.

The Black Bull:—A Ballad.

(Morning Chronicle.)

The true British Bull must be Lord of the field,
He'll fight till he conquers, and die ere he'll yield;
But there's one in the land of degenerate breed,
Who cares not for fighting, but cares much for feed.

This Bull had been tutored to grovel in dust,
To dance for a doat, and fawn for a crust;
Like a monkey, to play every trick in a trice;
And was famous or infamous only for vice.

His tricks soon were stale, his vices more known,
None looked when he capered, none shew him a bone;
Tho' ready to do dirty work, he grew thinner—
The work was in plenty, but not so the dinner.

Some Gypsies,* who lived on the common hard by,
Determined at length his demerits to try
(Why the constable let them remain I can't guess,
To rob their big neighbours and cudgel the less).

They found the poor caitiff as thin as a knife,
Half starved in a ditch, and half gasping for life;
He promised to serve them (unless he was sold),
And never do mischief (unless he was told).

So he carried their diet, their children he drew,
His labour was easy, his stripes were but few,
Till a Gypsy, going into the stable one morn,
Found the bin was quite empty, the beast † full of corn.

Then they turned him adrift, on the common to stray,
And from their encampment drive people away;
For they guessed that mayhap the good folks of the village
Might find in their cabin some tokens of pillage.

He tossed up his head, and he galloped about,
But turned tail whenever he heard a man shout;
When the women and children were frightened, looked proud,
By the sight of a cudgel was mightily cow'd.

But his business was chiefly for ever to roar
(So the Gypsies ordained) at a sick lady's door,
By false friends betrayed, by ingratitude hurt,
And neglected by some she had raised from the dirt.

Some say that the Gypsies had notice to quit
Unless they could manage to fright her a bit,
And drive her abroad (yet this lady had been—
I've heard them all swear it—“the life” of the green).

It chanced that a lass of the village one day
Came tripping, the lady a vi-it to pay;
The Bull, when he saw 'twas a woman forlorn,
Gave tongue in a moment, and sharpened his horn;

The lassie he missed, but he captured her cloak,
For as she was running the string of it broke;
This he tossed and tormented and trod under foot,
Until like himself it was dirty as soot.

The cloak she loved dearly, the gift of her mother,
And if she lost that she could ne'er get another;
So JOHN CONSTABLE went, at her special request,
The cloak to recover, and punish the beast.

JOHN dragged him, in spite of a crocodile tear
(Not the fruit of contrition, but only of fear),
To the pound, where on thistles and water he's fed,
And to let out his mischief, both cudgelled and bled.

The women and children now laugh when they see
What a coward at least a big bully may be;
No longer they'll scamper away at his roar,
But vote that the Bull is a terrible bore.

Whenever he's loosed no doubt he'll take care
How he ventures to toss a red cloak in the air,
Lest instead of a guinea he meets with a pound,
And be cudgelled and bled, and tied on the ground.

* Why are his Majesty's Ministers like Gypsies?

† V. Annals of the West-India Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Editorial by: *John Nichols*

—521—

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDFHALL, JANUARY 3, 1822.

Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

Book for Trial.

ALLARDYCE v. JOHNSON.

This was an action against the defendant, Captain Johnson, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. CAMPBELL opened the pleadings.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL led for the plaintiff. Knowing whom he addressed (the learned gentleman said), it would be idle in him to comment upon the injury which the plaintiff had sustained. He felt that he could not touch a single principle, that he could not even make a single observation, in which the hearts of the jury would not anticipate him; and he would confine himself therefore (in opening, at all events,) to a simple narration of the facts of the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Allardyce, now a surgeon in the 34th regiment of foot, married in the year 1813 the lady whose conduct gave rise to the present proceedings. The match was at all points fortunate. Mr. Allardyce was about 30 years of age; the lady 25, and remarkable for beauty and accomplishment: they had competent fortune, and consent of relations. Mrs. Allardyce, formerly Miss Walker, was a native of Yorkshire; and the plaintiff, after his marriage, passed twelve months in that county, in the course of which period the birth of a child became an addition to his domestic felicity. In the year 1814, professional pursuits called Mr. Allardyce to the East Indies. A man of domestic habits, and whose only joys were confined to his fire-side, he carried his family abroad with him; and the jury would hear, from witnesses unimpeachable, the highest testimonials to Mrs. Allardyce's conduct while in India. Towards the close of the year 1820, (his family being then increased by the birth of two more children), the plaintiff began again to think of his own country—his children required an English education: and that was a circumstance which pressed peremptorily upon his attention; the lapse of two more years, however, would enable him to quit the army; he was desirous that his wife should be with him if possible; and he therefore determined to send his eldest girl to England, following, with the remainder of his family, as soon as circumstances should permit. An accident occurred, however—most unhappily as it turned out—which frustrated the arrangement proposed by Mr. Allardyce. His youngest child became seriously ill: the air of Europe was found necessary almost to its existence; an Indiaman was ready to sail, commanded by a friend and relation of Mrs. Allardyce; and the plaintiff seizing the fortunate opportunity, at once embarked his wife and family for Great Britain. The jury would perceive that, in the act here done, there was nothing of neglect—no want even of due caution on the part of Mr. Allardyce. Compelled, much against his will, to part with his wife—not apprehensive because he doubted her conduct, but unwilling because he was loth to lose her society—compelled to leave his wife, without his own protection, he placed her in the hands of a man whom he could trust. Captain Chapman, the commander with whom Mr. Allardyce embarked, was related to that lady both by blood and by marriage; and from him she might fairly expect such attention as, in the absence of her husband, a virtuous woman would require. It was now for the first time that the defendant appeared upon the scene. Alexander Pugh Johnson, Esq., a Captain of Dragoons, and a man of fortune and family, was (as well as Mrs. Allardyce) a passenger in the vessel of Capt. Chapman. Capt. Johnson had no acquaintance whatever with the plaintiff, but he soon began to pay attention to his wife; and those attentions soon increased so pointedly, as to call for the notice, and even for the comment, of Captain Chapman. He did not mean, the Solicitor-General said, to impute any criminal conduct to the parties during the voyage; on the contrary, he really believed that nothing improper had there taken place; but of that which had subsequently happened in England, the evidence would leave no doubt on the minds of the jury. On Mrs. Allardyce's arrival in London, which was early in the month of February, 1821, she took lodgings in Coram-street, Brunswick-square, to reunit herself, previous to her journey into Yorkshire. During her stay in these lodgings, she was repeatedly visited by the defendant, and in a manner and with a freedom which could only, under certain circumstances, be permitted. Capt. Chapman calling with his brother on Mrs. Allardyce one evening, found Captain Johnson with her, and alone; they stayed as late as they with decency could; but the defendant (more at home) persisted in sitting them out. After residing about a week in Coram-street, Mrs. Allardyce set out on her journey into Yorkshire; and the conduct of the defendant upon that occasion was important for the notice and consideration of the jury. A gentleman named Stevenson, who was a relation of the lady, and who assisted her in settling her travelling arrangements, engaged for her use the entire inside of a stage-coach, which was to carry her from London to the place of her destination. Mr. Stevenson accompanied Mrs. Allardyce to the inn from which the stage-coach started; put her into it, with her maid and children, and recommended them (in the supposed

absence of a male protector) to the care of an elderly gentleman who sat upon the box; but a very short time showed the needlessness of his precaution; for, a mile out of town, Captain Johnson entered the vehicle. It became necessary, of course, to blind the maid-servant. Captain Johnson said that he was going into Scotland to visit his sister. On arriving at York, however, he made a discovery—that he had omitted to bring money enough out, and must therefore abandon his expedition; the parties therefore dined together, and passed the night at the same inn. Next morning Mrs. Allardyce set out for Whitby, and Captain Johnson returned to London. From that period until the close of the month of April the defendant and Mrs. Allardyce were not again found together; that they corresponded, however, which happened on an after occasion would make out. At the end of April, 1821, Mrs. Allardyce determined on coming again to London. She was accompanied by her two sisters, one of whom was on the point of being married to a gentleman named Metcalf; and it was arranged that the party, after a short residence in the metropolis, should take together, an excursion to France. On the 27th of April Mrs. Allardyce and her sister arrived in town, and took possession of lodgings provided for them at Brompton; and here an accident occurred, which proved the correspondence carried on between Mrs. Allardyce and the defendant. Mrs. Allardyce, on reaching her lodgings, found a note from Captain Johnson lying there; and within half an hour after, the gentleman himself made his appearance. The learned solicitor would not detain the jury by detailing too minutely the facts that would be proved in evidence. They would find that Captain Johnson constantly visited Mrs. Allardyce at Brompton; that on one occasion she refused to go to the Opera, in order to receive him at home; that she changed her plan for the French excursion, and set out alone, leaving her sisters, with Mr. Metcalf, to follow her; that she was joined at Dover by Captain Johnson, who slept at the same house with her, and crossed the Channel in her company; that the parties went to the same hotel (Dressin's) at Calais, and that they did not separate until Mrs. Allardyce arrived at Dunkirk. Mrs. Allardyce continued two months. Captain Johnson resided at Boulogne, but he visited her from time to time. In the interim, a marriage took place between one of Mrs. Allardyce's sisters and Mr. Metcalf, and those parties took up their abode at Lisle. The journey of Mrs. Allardyce from Dunkirk to Lisle was almost the last point of detail with which the Court would be troubled. The Lady, sending her maid and children by a carriage, was driven on that occasion to St. Omer by the defendant in his gig. They again passed the night at the same hotel; and Mrs. Allardyce next day proceeded alone upon her way. The facts which the learned Solicitor had stated brought the transaction down to September, 1821; in the early part of which month, the party—consisting of Mrs. Allardyce, her sisters, and Mr. Metcalf—again returned to their lodgings at Brompton. Nothing occurred to advance the case until the arrival, in October, of Mr. Allardyce from India. The circumstances which followed deserved attention from their curiosities. Up to the very moment of Mr. Allardyce's arrival, whatever suspicion had been entertained by her friends, nothing had proved the criminality of Mrs. Allardyce. A proof, however, existed, which it was impossible to get rid of. Mr. Allardyce met his wife with that pleasure which would arise from long absence. Upon seeing her, she burst into a flood of tears, but those were imputed to her joy and her surprise; and for a term of about ten days, Mrs. Allardyce found nothing to disturb his happiness. At the end of that time, however, it was fated to be destroyed for ever. Laying before her his future prospects in life—his plans for himself, his hopes for his children—Mrs. Allardyce was so shocked at the consciousness of her own situation (for she was then with child by the defendant, and the fact could not much longer have remained concealed), that she confessed the guilty course she had pursued, and implored her husband, in mercy, to banish her his presence. Upon what followed the lady's disclosure, the learned counsel had little to add. An immediate separation of course took place, and the present action was brought but as preliminary to a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts. One circumstance only made it necessary to trespass longer on the time of the Court. It happened during Mrs. Allardyce's residence at Whitby, that a report reached England of Mr. Allardyce's death. The rumour, in less than a month after it arrived, was contradicted by a letter from the plaintiff himself; but it was now understood to be part of Captain Johnson's defence, that his intercourse with Mrs. Allardyce had been carried on only during the supposed death of her husband. In support of that case, two letters would be urged, which he (the Solicitor-General) believed to have been written by Captain Johnson purposely for his aid in answer to the present action; but it would be shown by the present condition of Mrs. Allardyce, that she must of necessity have become pregnant by the defendant long subsequent to the announcement of the plaintiff's safety. The learned Solicitor-General then apologized for the length into which he had been impelled; and concluded by emphatically calling on the jury to visit the defendant with most ample damages.

Mr. William Benson (the first witness) was examined by Mr. GUNNERY. He said—I am related to the plaintiff Mr. Allardyce; I married his wife's sister. I was present at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Allar-

dyce, and have a copy of the register. The copy was then put in and read, from which it appeared that the ceremony took place on the 6th of May, 1819. The maiden name of Mrs. Allardye was Walker : she was about 25 years of age when she was married ; the plaintiff was about 30. I have had very little acquaintance with them since.

Captain Edward St. John Mildmay (examined by Mr. GUNNERY) said—I am an officer in the 22d Light Dragoons, and was about two years in the East Indies with my regiment. I am a married man, and was stationed, part of my time, at Bangalore: there I became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Allardye. During two years that I was on that station, our families lived in great intimacy. Mr. Allardye is a very domestic man, his behaviour was always that of perfect propriety. Mrs. Allardye's conduct was such as every woman's ought to be to her husband. The parties appeared always to live in great happiness. Mrs. Allardye is a very beautiful woman, and was most affectionate and attentive mother to her children. In July, 1819, I left the Bangalore station. Mr. and Mrs. Allardye remained there.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Mr. Allardye is a surgeon in the 34th Foot. The 34th regiment is in India still.

Mrs. Mildmay (the wife of Capt. Mildmay) said—I was some time in India with my husband, and was on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Allardye, at Bangalore. They seemed to live on the most happy terms. Mr. Allardye was as kind a husband as possible. Mrs. Allardye seemed much attached to him, and was most attentive to her children. Our families were very intimate. While we were together, I saw Mr. and Mrs. Allardye almost daily.

Mr. John Shaw said—I am a Lieutenant in the 34th regiment. I was in India at the same time with Mr. and Mrs. Allardye, and was intimate with them until the time of Mrs. Allardye's return to England. They lived most happily together. Mrs. Allardye's left Madras in the ship WOODFORD, which was commanded by her relation, Captain Chapman. She was glad of the opportunity of sailing by that vessel, as the health of one child, and the education of another, required her immediate departure for England.

Captain Davis, of the 34th, deposed to the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Allardye had lived in India. He fully agreed in the statements of the last witnessess.

Captain Mills, of the 22d Dragoons, corroborated the testimony already given. He said that the pay of a Captain of native cavalry was about 800*l.* a year, with further emoluments in time of war. A Lieutenant of cavalry has about 480*l.* a year, pay and allowance: there are additional emoluments, also, occasionally coming to a lieutenant.

Mrs. Outlaw, widow of Captain Outlaw of the 34th, spoke to the uniform good understanding between Mr. Allardye and his wife, during their residence in India.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE thought the evidence as to the manner of living sufficient.

General F. Morgan said—I sailed from India on board the WOODFORD, Captain Chapman. We left Madras on the 8th of October, 1820, and arrived in England in the February following. Mrs. Allardye was a passenger on board the WOODFORD, so was Captain Johnson, the defendant. On the voyage I observed that very particular attention was paid by Captain Johnson to Mrs. Allardye. That attention eventually led to a conversation between me and Captain Chapman. I know nothing of Captain Johnson except from coming home in the same vessel with him. I have heard that he is a lieutenant of native horse, with brevet rank as captain.

Mr. David Chapman (examined by Mr. CAMPBELL) said—I am brother to the commander of the WOODFORD: he is himself now absent on a voyage to India. My brother is not related to Mrs. Allardye, but our families are connected distantly by marriage. I remember that Mrs. Allardye lived near Brunswick-square, after her return to England in the year 1821. I called at her lodgings one evening with my brother, and we found Captain Johnson there. We dropped in about ten in the evening, and stayed till near eleven. There seemed to be a coolness between my brother and Captain Johnson, but no cause for that coolness was stated in my hearing.

Mr. Daniel Stevenson said—Mrs. Allardye is my first cousin. When she came from India in 1821, I took lodgings for her at No. 44, in Coram-street. She stayed at those lodgings about seven days, and I then took the whole inside of the Highflyer coach for her journey to York, with her servant and children. Mrs. Allardye was going (as I understood) to reside with her mother at Whitby. I saw Captain Johnson at Mrs. Allardye's lodgings in Coram-street; but when I accompanied her to the coach (which went from the White Horse, Fetter-lane) I did not see Captain Johnson, nor did I imagine that any one was going out of town with her. I asked an elderly gentleman who sat outside the coach to pay the necessary attentions to Mrs. Allardye and her family on the journey, and he promised that he would. I saw the coach leave the yard. Captain Johnson was not in it, nor present.

Jane Jackson said—I am the wife of a sergeant in the 34th foot, and was engaged to attend Mrs. Allardye from India to England. Mrs. Allardye had a separate cabin for her family. I remember Captain Johnson being on board the ship. When my mistress came to England, she went first to stay at Capt. Chapman's house, and then to lodge in Coram-street. She lived in Coram-street about ten days, and then went off to Whitby, in Yorkshire. During Mrs. Allardye's residence in Coram-street, Captain Johnson called upon her four times; once he walked out with her, but he never stayed to dinner. I remember going to Whitby with my mistress. We started from the White Horse in Fetter-lane; and about a mile after we started, Captain Johnson got in. He said he was going down to Scotland, and he went all the way to York with us. We arrived at York about noon, after travelling all night: next morning my mistress went to Whitby. We slept at an inn the night we stayed in York. Captain Johnson dined with my mistress, and spent the afternoon and evening with her. I went to bed before my mistress, leaving her and Capt. Johnson in the sitting-room; they had walked out together in the course of the evening. Next morning, Captain Johnson said that he had forgot to bring money enough with him for his journey, and that he should return to London. My mistress and I went on to Whitby. While we lived at Whitby we occasionally sent to the post-office for letters; I left Mrs. Allardye at Whitby, and went away to Ireland.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Capt. Johnson was taken up before the coach got out of London. I was in the room at York where my mistress and Capt. Johnson dined: the children dined too, and the waiter was in the room. My mistress set out for Whitby early on the following morning. I slept at York, in the same room with her.

Ann Elder said—in April, 1821, Mrs. Allardye engaged me as a servant at Whitby, and I have continued to live with her ever since. A few days after I went to live with Mrs. Allardye, we came to London: the party consisted of Mrs. Allardye, her two sisters (the Misses Walkers), the children, and myself. We went into lodgings in Brompton-row. On the same day that we arrived, I saw Captain Johnson; he came to our lodgings. We remained at Brompton one month: Captain Johnson came frequently, but not every day. I do not know that Mrs. Allardye ever went out with Captain Johnson alone. Mr. Metcalf, who has since married one of the Misses Walkers, visited at our house frequently. Mr. Metcalf took the Misses Walkers out one evening to the play, I believe, leaving Mrs. Allardye at home. About seven in that evening, Captain Johnson called; I went to bed about nine o'clock, leaving him alone with Mrs. Allardye. After staying a month in Brompton, my mistress, without her sisters, went off to France. At Dover we again met Capt. Johnson. He was at the same inn with my mistress—the Ship Inn; he dined and passed the evening with her, and I think, slept in the house. On the next morning, he breakfasted with my mistress, who crossed the Channel in his company; they went to the same Hotel at Calais (Dessin's). At Calais we slept one night, and Mrs. Allardye went to bed before I did. Next day we went to Dunkirk, where we stayed ten weeks. Captain Johnson did not go with us to Dunkirk, but he came there afterwards, and stayed two or three days. He dined on those days with Mrs. Allardye; I cannot say if he supped. Mrs. Metcalf was generally present. Capt. Johnson was not very much with my mistress. After staying some time at Dunkirk, we went over to Boulogne; where Capt. Johnson again visited us, but stayed only a few moments at a time. We afterwards crossed to Lille, by way of St. Omers. The children and I went in carriage to St. Omers, and Captain Johnson drove Mrs. Allardye in a gig. At St. Omers, Captain Johnson went to the same hotel with my mistress, and dined with her. Mrs. Allardye had been in the habit of letting her children sleep with her; but on that night (at St. Omers) she had a bedchamber to herself. Captain Johnson slept in the house. I saw him next morning at breakfast. I had been in the habit usually of dressing my mistress in morning; but on the morning we left St. Omers, she came dressed to my room. From St. Omers, we went to Lille, where we found Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf; and, after staying there a month, we returned to Brompton-row. About the beginning of the October following, Mr. Allardye returned from India. That was the first time I ever saw him. He lived with my mistress about a fortnight; at the expiration of that time she moved into lodgings in Hans-pieace. I now attend Mrs. Allardye. I am a married woman, and acquainted with such matters, and I think she is in a state of pregnancy. I cannot say how far her pregnancy is advanced, I should think five or six months.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Mr. Allardye arrived in England about the 3d of October; and for about a fortnight he and his wife cohabited together. At the time when we were at Boulogne, Captain Johnson was living there with his sister, and his family visited ours. Mrs. Allardye on her journey to Lille left St. Omers at seven in the morning. The beds at French inns are usually small. I slept on the same floor with my mistress at St. Omers. It was near seven when my mistress knocked at my door: we were to go away at seven, and it was near or quite the time.

Miss Harriet Walker (examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL) said—I am sister to Mrs. Allardye, and was present at her marriage. I

remember her return from India in 1821, and I went from Whitby (where she resided some time) to London with her. Before we left Yorkshire, it was agreed that Mrs. Allardye and myself and my sister (now Mrs. Metcalf) should all go to France together. We lived, while in town, at No. 5, Brompton-row. We did not all come to town in the same carriage; and my sister (Mrs. Allardye) arrived about an hour before I did. On the first day of our being in town, about half an hour after our arrival, Captain Johnson came. He was not at first introduced into the dining-room, my sister was called out to him; she was absent five minutes; and they then joined the company together. We came to Brompton on the 27th of April, 1821, and left it on the 27th of May. Captain Johnson called almost every day while I was there—which was about a fortnight out of the month; he had, in fact, lodgings opposite our house. I remember going to the Opera on the first night that the King went. Mr. Metcalf brought tickets, and Mrs. Allardye was asked to go. She said she had been there so often, that she did not care to go. Afterwards I heard Captain Johnson say to her "I shall see you in the evening." The original plan for our going to France together was then altered by Mrs. Allardye; and on the 27th of May she set off alone. Previous to that time, Capt. Johnson had told me he was going to France. The eventual arrangement was, that my sister (Allardye) should go to France first; and that my other sister and I should follow with Mr. Metcalf. While we were at Whitby (on the 1st of April), a report arrived that Mr. Allardye had been killed in India. This was before we came to town. We believed the report until we heard from Mr. Allardye that he was well. We did not go into mourning; but my sister avoided visiting much. The news of Mr. Allardye's safety was brought the day before we went to the Opera. I think this must have been about the middle of March. After this time I was at Lisle and Dunbirk with my sister. We returned to England, and again lodged at Brompton. About a week after our return to England, Mr. Allardye arrived from India. My sister and he lived together about ten days. During that time I had no reason to think Mrs. Allardye was pregnant. I remember on the 16th of October (which was after Mr. Allardye's return) carrying a letter to the post for Capt. Johnson. The letter was from my sister. I met Captain Johnson in his gig, and gave him the letter. I met him a day or two after, and had a conversation with him. Before this time my sister and her husband had parted beds. The conversation between Captain Johnson and myself related to what had passed between Mr. and Mrs. Allardye. I asked him if he would send my sister certain letters which she wished to have. He said that he could not send them; and that he wished to settle the matter in as private a way as possible. He added, that he would make my sister every reparation in his power, and that he intended to marry her. After this time I had a further conversation with Captain Johnson. He said that Mrs. Allardye had promised that she would say nothing of what had taken place on board ship. I was again present at a meeting between Captain Johnson and Mrs. Allardye. I think Mrs. Allardye was at that time in a state of pregnancy. Captain Johnson said, that if there was any thing in the world she wished to have, she should have it. My sister and Captain Johnson had another meeting in my presence. They sat together on a sofa, and spoke very low; but I heard Captain Johnson say, "Will you take your oath that the child is mine?" and my sister answered "Yes." Mr. Allardye had always been the kindest husband. He was much afflicted. He lived some days in the same house, separate from my sister, while Mr. Metcalf was sent for. Then my sister took lodgings in Hans-place. I know the hand writing of Captain Johnson. I think those letters (looking at some handed to her) are his.

Cross-examined by Mr. PULLEN.—Previous to my meeting Captain Johnson on the 16th of October, Mr. Allardye had desired Mrs. Allardye to get certain letters from Captain Johnson. They were not letters which my sister had written to the defendant, but letters which he had written to her, and afterwards obtained back again.

Mr. John Metcalf said—I met Mrs. Allardye and the Misses Walkers, at Brompton, on the 27th of April, 1821. While we were at dinner on that day, Captain Johnson arrived. Mrs. Allardye left the room on his being announced, and in a few minutes returned with him. At that time I was addressing Miss Walker, and was at Brompton daily. Captain Johnson was there as much as I was, and often sat me out. I heard the report of Mr. Allardye's death before the ladies came to town; but did not give much credit to it. On the 14th of March a letter arrived, announcing Mr. Allardye's safety. I received it at the India-house, and carried it to Brompton, where Mrs. Allardye then was. From the time of the separation between Mr. and Mrs. Allardye, Mr. Allardye has lived in my family. I took lodgings for Mrs. Allardye in Hans-place.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—When I carried Mrs. Allardye the letter from the India-house, I congratulated her on her husband's safety: she shed tears: I took them to be tears of joy.

Major F. Middleton of the 23d Dragoons was called, but nothing important turned upon his testimony. He had seen the defendant in France, and had heard from him that he was a Captain in the 6th native India cavalry. He had also understood him to be in Europe upon sick leave.

Two letters from the defendant to Mrs. Allardye were then put in and read: they were those adverted to by the Solicitor-General in his opening, as written with a view to colour the transaction. The first letter was dated 16th of October, 1821. It was in the following terms:—"On my way back from Kensington, I overtook your sister, who delivered your letter to me, which has given me great uneasiness. As I never anticipated any circumstance which could prevent my possessing your hand, I destroyed all the letters you wrote me. Those which I sent to you, and which you returned me after our fatal error was made known, and there remained no doubt of Mr. Allardye's existence, I have, and will, if you please, send you copies of. I remember, however, upon consideration, that they are all in a packet sealed up by yourself."

The second letter was without date, but the post mark was "22d Oct. 1821." It ran thus:—"If there is any apprehension on the part of any person concerned, that I mean to desert you, or to act in a manner derogatory to the principles of a man of honour, they deceive themselves. As our intimate knowledge of each other existed only during the supposed death of Mr. Allardye, I am ready, in the event of a divorce taking place, to offer you my hand and fortune; but if this unfortunate affair is brought before the public in any shape to hurt my character, I will defend myself to the uttermost, and declare the circumstances as they occurred from our first acquaintance, which I feel confident will clear me from any unfavourable opinion of the world.—P. S. I have been induced to write this upon re-consideration of your last letter, in which you claim my protection."

Here the SOLICITOR-GENERAL closed his case.

Mr. SCARLETT, in the first instance, had proposed to struggle for a verdict, but confessed that the letters (as to that plea) put him out of Court. While he was bound, however, to admit that his client must be defeated, he did think that the case was one in which slight damages would be sufficient. Without intending to cast blame upon the plaintiff, that gentleman had at least acted unwisely in the course which he had adopted. A man who exposed his wife to the perils of an India voyage, could not be said, certainly, to court mishap, but he was hardly at liberty to express great surprise if, by accident, he encountered it. Here was no friendship betrayed, for the plaintiff was not even known to the defendant; here was no hospitality violated, for Mr. Johnson had never sat beneath the roof of Mr. Allardye. It was a case (criminality admitted) as light in point of guilt as any case of similar nature could be; and if the jury measured out severity under such circumstances, how were they to act when darker crimes appeared before them? The learned counsel then travelled through the evidence in the cause; and endeavoured to rebut the Solicitor-General's imputation of Punic faith to the letters of the defendant. He confessed himself pressed by the evidence of Miss Walker, as to Mrs. Allardye's promise not to reveal what had passed "on board ship" but relied upon all the probabilities for demonstrating to the Court, that nothing criminal could have taken place until after the reported death of Mr. Allardye. The jury were men; and as men they would judge. Let them look at the defendant's whole conduct towards Mrs. Allardye, from the time of his quitting India, with her up to his second meeting with her (April, 1821) in London. Let them look at that conduct upon the Plaintiff's own evidence. On board the vessel, it was almost impossible, without the connivance of servants, that any thing should take place; and the maid-servant—the sergeant's wife—had been called, without a single question as to that point having been put to her. Then the subsequent acts. Captain Johnson's short visit in Coram-street—his never staying to dinner, and, above all, his journey to York. At York it was certain that nothing could have occurred; and was it likely that a man who had already carried his point would travel 200 miles in a stage-coach with a maid-servant and three children, simply for the purpose of turning round and travelling back again? Mr. Scarlett then insisted that both the defendant and the lady had been betrayed into error by the report of Mr. Allardye's death, and concluded by stating, in mitigation of damages, the poverty of Captain Johnson, and his mere reliance upon his profession: he had no source for paying damages but the profits of his commission; and a verdict that locked him up would deprive him of his means of payment altogether.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, in summing up the evidence, doubted the *bona fide* character of the defendant's letter; to him they seemed much like the letters of a man strongly desirous to avoid an action being brought against him. If no acquaintance had taken place between the parties except during the time of the plaintiff's supposed death, then—for that delusion existed only between the 27th of April, 1821, and the 14th May, 1821—the lady must now be in a state of pregnancy much more advanced than her maid had described. His Lordship farther declared that no blame whatever could be imputed to Mr. Allardye, whose uniform conduct, indeed, had been spoken of as exemplary; and told the jury that the poverty of the defendant ought not to prevent their giving compensation to the plaintiff.

The Jury, after a moment's consideration, found for plaintiff—Damages £500.

Memoirs of Lauzun.

From a Paris Correspondent.—Times, January 4, 1822.

There has appeared in Paris, within these few days, a singular book, under the above title, which, to use a phrase of our neighbours, had excited a great sensation, detailing the frailties of the most illustrious personages of two reigns—full of scandal on some of the most distinguished females of France and even of England, and addressing itself in a lively agreeable style to some of the strongest, though least laudable, propensities of our nature; it has been eagerly bought and read by all classes of persons, from the frequenters of the saloon to those of the cabaret. Two days after its publication, it was denounced by the Duke de Choiseul, whose family history is outraged in its earlier pages: the Ultra Journals have been forward in attacking it, not so much on account of its scandalous character, as on account of its exposure of the profligate habits and dissolute manners of the old regime; and sober thinking people condemn it as an unheard-of breach of the confidence generally observed even among the profligate, and injurious to public morals. All this, however, has only piqued curiosity or excited interest, and you will scarcely find a person who has not read what every one professes to reprobate.

With the character of the author, under the title of Duke de Biron, which he bore after the death of his uncle, the Marshal de Biron, all those who have read the history of the French Revolution, and the events which preceded it, are already acquainted. Born in 1747, the heir of an immense fortune, and of great family honours, and having been married at the age of nineteen, against his inclination, he spent the earlier part of his life in love-intrigues at home, and in traversing England, Russia, and Poland in the search of the enjoyment of pleasure. Handsome, accomplished, brave, witty, and generous, he was in the novelist's phraseology, the favourite of all the women, and the envy of all the men. Always attached to the ear of some celebrated beauty, with which he was whirled along for that time, but a very Don Juan, or Faublas, in his general amours, he engaged in no business of importance till the American war. In that war he took an active part, along with that distinguished body of French adventurers at which Lafayette was at the head. On his return from America, his uncle died; and having been disappointed in obtaining the colonelcy of the regiment of Guards which his uncle commanded, he swore vengeance against the Court, of which succeeding political events soon enabled him to make but too striking a display. Elected a member of the States-General, he distinguished himself as a violent partisan of the Duke of Orleans. Having accompanied Prince Talleyrand and M. Chauvelin on a mission to England in 1792, where he became intimately connected with the Prince of Wales (our present King), he was arrested for debt contracted on a former visit, and liberated principally through the interference of the Prince. His life after this was short and troubled. He served the Republic in the north of Italy, and fought against the Vendees, whom he was accused of favouring. Ordered to Paris to account for his imaginary treachery, and having demanded his trial, he was condemned to death on the last day of December, 1793. He died with great intrepidity, after taking a meal of oysters and wine, without being supported by the consolations of religion, or the consciousness of virtue. The story told of his expressions of repentance, and the return of his loyal feelings, is inconsistent with his character, and unworthy of refutation.

The Memoirs which are now published embrace only that portion of his life which terminates with his return from America in 1783. There can be no doubt of their authenticity, though it is not generally known how they have been always preserved, or how they came into the hands of the present publisher. In 1811, there existed three copies of them: one in the possession of Prince Talleyrand, the intimate friend and enologist of the author; another in that of the Duke of Orleans; and a third, which was seized when on the point of publication, by Savary, the then Minister of Police. It will be seen by an article in the *DRAPEAU BLANC* of the 23d, and by several articles in the *QUOTIDIENNE* and other royalist papers, that though their publication is justly reprobated, their general authenticity is not denied. But M. de Talleyrand has put that matter at rest by a letter in 1818, in which, when they were about to be published, he entered his protest against the measure, and declared that he had no hand in it; without, however, denying their authenticity, which his respect for the memory of his friend would have induced him to do, had he not been restrained by a conviction that the fact could have been easily proved. Since 1811, copies, no doubt, were multiplied, as one was taken from that in the possession of the Duke de Rovigo, by the orders of the Queen of Holland. No honest mind can view without disgust the picture of the manners of the Court and of high life which these memoirs present, nor without indignation the heartless profligacy

of the author, who could so mercilessly tear the veil from the unsuspicious though guilty confidence which he professes to have enjoyed. Sometimes the account of a Court intrigue—of the power or the influence of a mistress over a sovereign or a minister—may explain the course of a government, the change of an administration, or the declaration of peace or war. Scandalous memoirs might thus become the materials of history. But, in the present case no object of this kind can be traced—no such apology can be offered. With few exceptions, the facts which the Duke de Lauzun records have no reference to political events, and explain no mysteries of state-policy. He seems to have consigned the account of his adventures to writing, as Anacreon sung the number of his beauties, from the same unreflecting and unprincipled state of feeling with which he engaged in them, and without considering that the record of his original course was its greatest aggravation. Another reflection naturally suggests itself, in reading these memoirs. When an author relates the gallantries of third parties, there is generally some check on his pen, or at least some means of detecting his falsehoods; others may know the facts as well as he, and may write memoirs to contradict his statements; but when he recounts the favours, which he himself professes to have received, and hands the true or the feigned record of shame to a friend, not to appear till the death of the party whom he has betrayed, there is no protection to domestic peace—no security for family character.

It would be impossible, without offending delicacy, to give any detailed account of the contents of the Duke's Memoirs. The victims of his slander, or the partners of his gallantries, are nearly as numerous as the pages of his book; and, whether they be opera-dancers, princesses, waiting-women, or Duchesses, they are all treated in the same uncemonious manner—their names and titles, and connexions, being given in full. The Ladies, however, who figure principally in his list are the Countess of Stainsville, sister-in-law of the Minister of Louis XV., the Duke de Choiseul; the Duchess de Grammont; the Countess d'Esparbeille, cousin of the Countess de Pompadour; the Princess de Tingry de Montmorency; the Viscountess Montmorency, the mother of the present French Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lady Sarah Bunbury, sister of the Duke of Richmond; Mademoiselle Vanverni, mistress of Louis XV., and afterwards Countess de Barry; the Countess of Dillon; Princess Czartoriska, with whom he went to Poland; Miss Holland; Lady Barrymore; and Mrs. Robinson. Many other willing victims he pretends, escaped from the altar, by accident; among the latter was the present Queen of Saxony. This Princess, the Electress of Saxony, on his passage through Dresden from his Polish expedition, received him with affection, and loaded him with favours. After describing an interview, in which she made advances to him in no unequivocal manner, he adds, "the Elector approaching, interrupted our conversation, which began to excite attention. I thought it my duty not to expose the Electress to a second, and left Dresden for Berlin." Sometimes he recounts striking traits of character, along with other circumstances which cannot be so well described. When the Duke de Choiseul resolved on the conquest of Corsica, Lauzun was despatched thither, and soon afterwards a report was spread of his death. "On hearing this report," he says, "Mademoiselle Telard (who was one of his admirers) ran to the Abbé d'Artes, with whom she formerly lived, and obliged him to go in pilgrimage to Notre Dame to say a mass for my soul: happily this mass did me no harm!" The Duke de Choiseul, he says in another place, refused the advances of the Countess de Barry before she became the mistress of the King; and when she had the disposal of place and office, as meanly courted as he had insolently rejected her. "The first time I saw her," says the Duke of Lauzun, "after her good fortune, I complimented her on her brilliant success. If you are become the King's mistress, said I to her, remember I wish to command the army. That is not enough, answered she; 'you must be Prime Minister at least.' The account which he gives of some of the transactions of the American war cannot be very agreeable to our trans-Atlantic readers.

We now leave the descendants of the American heroes, and of the ladies of the Courts of Louis XV. and XVI., to settle matters with the memory, and Memoirs of the Duke de Lauzun, with the single observation, that such a scandalous publication could not have been written by an Englishman, or have appeared from any respectable press in England.

Since writing the above, the following declaration has appeared in the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*:—"We are authorised to announce, that Madame Gay, who has possessed for more than 15 years the true Memoirs of the Duke de Lauzun, with his own hand, deposited them with a notary some years ago, that they might neither be lost nor printed. In consequence of this fact, known to the family of the Duke de Lauzun, and the Duke de Choiseul himself, she declares that she has had no hand in the scandalous publication of the Memoirs which have just appeared." The fair possessor of the Memoirs, it will be observed, does not declare that the published copy differs from the original,

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—525—

Multitude of Domestic Servants.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In an article taken from the FRIEND OF INDIA, which appeared in the JOURNAL of May 23d, there is a strain of sophistry and miss-statement which can impose on very few readers, and into which one cannot but wonder that the writer should have been unconsciously betrayed. He thinks the large Domestic Establishments which we maintain in this country "UNNATURAL," and "contrary to the actual experience of mankind in every age and country." He also considers that in consequence of the manifold ministrations to personal ease and convenience thus procured, "exertion appears no longer desirable, and the spring of action being lost, indolence and inactivity, as presenting the most immediate gratification, or more properly the least distress, grows on the habits, till the least motion becomes an almost insupportable burden to the mind as well as the body. Thus both body and mind become so enfeebled as to shrink with terror from those storms and difficulties which unavoidably attend life, which affluence cannot ward off, and which nothing but a sacred strength of soul, the fruit of continual exercise, can meet without overwhelming dismay."

It is obvious, I think, that both these representations are wholly unfounded. In every age and nation the rich have purchased the services of the poor to as great extent as, after providing for other wants, their means would permit. In ancient times the number of a rich man's servants was much greater than it is in modern times. Horace speaks of one Tigellinus who was so fickle that he would sometimes have two hundred servants, and sometimes be content with ten. In the seventeenth century European Noblemen and Gentlemen maintained ten times the number of menials that persons of the same rank do now. Yet our ancestors have never been taxed with effeminacy, or a debilitated frame of mind; nor have such defects ever been traced, as to their specific source, to the number of servants employed in a man's household. If that indulgence were a cause of debility of mind, it would also be a *measure* of the deterioration, and strength of mind would be inversely in proportion to a man's rank and station among his fellows. A King would always be the weakest man in his dominions; (if he is so sometimes it is not from his unlimited command of physical accommodations); his counsellors and nobility would rank a little higher; the gentry would over-top them, and the most sordid of the multitude would be as pre-eminent individually as their latent force is powerful collectively.

The great number of our Indian Servants is occasioned by the nature of the climate, and by their individual inefficiency. The proof adduced by the "PRACTICAL REFORMER," and acquiesced in by the "FRIEND OF INDIA," to show that productive labour is dearer in this country than in England, is equally applicable to non-productive labour. To obtain the *same services* we are obliged to hire a much greater number of servants, and at a much greater aggregate of expence. If Abraham Newland had lived in Calcutta, even his "simple habits," could not have been satisfied without supporting his "twenty or thirty families." He would scarcely have walked out after breakfast, carrying an umbrella in his hand; it would have been an insane sacrifice of health and time. He would not have found here a "maid of all work" to go to the bazar, cook his dinner, wait at table, make his bed, or walk before him o' nights carrying a lantern; nor a footman who would take care of his clothes, wait at table, carry messages, and look after his horse. Persons who come to this country after a certain age, having perhaps done the State some services in the Peninsula, frequently manifest considerable incredulity as to the correctness of the long roll of *indispensable* servants, which some experienced friend puts into their hands; but their scruples soon vanish, and the sable crew, khidmutgar, bawurchee, bheestee, dobee, kahar, &c. &c. quietly take possession of their several departments. At Madras, servants are comparatively less numerous because they are individually more efficient: nothing but an improvement in that respect can ever reduce their number in this country.

The writer makes it an aggravation that a man who entertains twenty servants thereby supports twenty families. But the good or evil of the habits of the Natives is not to be imputed to their master. Every Hindoo is married in his infancy by his parents, and if he be in the service of a European his visits to his wife and children must be short and far between. A Mahomedan's arrangements are different; but neither of them enjoys "wedded love" in that perfection, from which if a European's circumstances debar him from aspiring to, he waits until he can give a comfortable and respectable home to his wife and children, and in the mean time looks for happiness to other sources.

June 3, 1822.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

School of Arts.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I fully agree with you in thinking that the institution of a Mechanics or Apprentices Library, which our Anglo-American brethren have adopted, deserves the attention and imitation of the Anglo-Indians here. When they have settled whether they are to term themselves ANGLO-INDIANS, or INDO-BRITONS, (which last term seems rather to denote a particular tribe of Britons, like the word Cambro-Britons, than a particular tribe of Indians,) or EAST-INDIANS, or EURASIAS, &c. then they will probably proceed to consider how to better their condition.

You have formerly published some notices of the proceedings of a somewhat similar kind in Scotland (the Edinburgh School of Arts). I send you an account of its opening, which may contribute to stir up the emulation of the citizens of Calcutta.

In Scotland they have provided Lectures on Chemistry and Mechanical Philosophy, as well as a Library.

I am, Sir, your's,

S. P.,

Edinburgh School of Arts.—This institution, which has been projected and patronized by a number of public-spirited gentlemen in Edinburgh, was opened for the first time on Tuesday last. The great objects of the institution is to supply, at such an expense as a working tradesman can afford, instruction in the various branches of science which are of practical application to mechanics in their several trades, so that they may better comprehend the reason for each individual operation that passes through their hands, and have more certain rules to follow than the mere imitation of what they may have seen done by others. To carry these objects into effect, the directors have engaged Dr. Fyfe, jun. to lecture on chemistry, and Mr. Galbraith on mechanical philosophy; and Mr. Milne, architect, and Dr. Dick, veterinary surgeon, have commenced lectures on those arts gratis. A valuable library has also been provided, from which the students get such books as may be useful in their various pursuits; and a reading-room is attached to the school, where those who cannot so conveniently read at home may retire to pursue their studies in comfort and quiet. The school was opened on Tuesday, when Leonard Horner, Esq. the Secretary, delivered an introductory address, describing the objects of the institution; and Dr. Fyfe afterwards delivered his first lecture on chemistry. The price of a student's ticket is only fifteen shillings for the season, which also gives a right to the library; and the value which the artisans of Edinburgh put upon the liberal and beneficial exertions of their fellow-citizens in the upper ranks of life, could not have been better proved, than by the numbers which appeared at the opening of the school, to take advantage of the benefits it holds out to them. The number on the first night was nearly 300, and in the few following days of the week it increased to about 400, the full number which it is intended to admit.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	12 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	12 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	12 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,.....	34 & 36 per cent.

Mountaineers—Dum-Dum Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having been present at the representation of the MOUNTAINEERS, at Dum-Dum, last night, I send you a few remarks upon the subject.

This Play was written to please the taste of the day, by uniting the Music of an Opera with Scenes of a Comic and Tragic cast, and to display the talents of one of the most consummate Actors, perhaps, of any period. Possessing many poetical beauties, its defects were overlooked, while Kemble's representation of Octavian, acquired for it an almost immortal celebrity. To speak of it, however, as a Dramatic Work, with all its charms of poetry, and the fascination with which Coleman can adorn any subject, it is still defective; being, in fact, little more than parts of two distinct Plays, which, without any necessary connection are artfully united. But in a Country where the Drama is in its infancy, the severity of Criticism should be cast aside, and the introduction of a Play possessing so great a display of intellectual powers should be supported by every person of taste.

The character of Octavian requires the utmost effort of a finished Actor. A generous mind, overthrown by dwelling on its misfortunes, exhibiting in the wildness of despair, hatred to tyranny, yet alive to pity and tenderness, displaying at intervals rays of sanity that elicit noble sentiments;—again sinking into abstracted melancholy, or bursting into furious madness;—then recovering the mental faculties, and rising with soft and tender feelings, to life, hope, and happiness.

Mr. Franklin's Octavian, in situations where the soul appeared involved in one dreadful thought, excited those tremulous sensations which can only be produced by the Actor infusing into his mind the feelings of the character personified.

After his mournful complaint, upon his entering from the eave, he gave the conclusion of the Speech with an effect that riveted attention. There was in it the solemn grandeur of melancholy; and while the heart shuddered for the poor maniac, the softest pity was excited, as he uttered:

Let them vanish
Prosperity's a cheat—Despair is honest
And will stick by me steadily—I'll hug it,
Will glut on it—why the grey beards tore her from me
Even in my soul's fond dotage

Again the deep toned agony with which he pictures his despair, was pronounced with such emotion, that the desolated heart became visible:

They murdered mine,
And with it plucked out hope—Well! Well, no matter,
Despair burns high within me, and its fire
Serves me for heart to keep my clay in motion.

While the frenzy of a distracted brain was portrayed with energy, the vacancy of mind, the total abstraction from thought, with the start of recollection, was exhibited with truth.

When a ray of reason beamed upon the dreary wilderness that had been created by the imagination, and presented an object upon which the mind could rest, the restoration of thought was beautifully displayed:

Thou hast shot lightning through me
Art thou? —Stay,
That sound was thrilling music! O Floranthe!
I thought not e'en the magic of thy name
Could make a heart so long benumb'd with misery
Leap as it would burst its prison—Do not mark me,
And again

Let me not wonder;
Give me thy hand, Rogue.

This and the remainder was given with a pathos that awoke the sympathy of the audience, and convinced them that he was ready

To lay him down

Heart broken at last, beside her shrouded corse
Kiss her cold cheek, then fly to her in heaven.

Upon a general review, Mr. Franklin's Octavian was well supported, and if it did not rise to perfection, it must be re-collected that the time and study required to dissect the human mind, and analyze the passions, could never be obtained amidst the bustle of a Military life. It is however a pleasing task, to express admiration for merit, to cherish the progress of genius, and encourage it to emulate perfection.

Mr. Cook, who justly ranks high in light Comedy, personated the Moor Bulcazen: his appearance was admirable, and his declamation good, but he seems to have studied rather to express himself with energy and grace than to give those nice discriminating touches that mark the rise, progress, and vicissitude of feeling. These can only be acquired by a study of human nature; by forming a perfect idea of characters, their passions and their effects. It is however but justice to acknowledge that there is great difficulty in personating Bulcazen. The storm can be delineated even in the sweep of dreadful sublimity, but it requires the genius of an artist to catch and represent the moment, when a sudden calm succeed the convulsion of the tempest. So is it with Bulcazen's, who, wavering between rage and subdued recollections, is still changing; still uncertain; so that when one feeling is grasped, it is at the moment when it is necessary to represent another passion.

Kilmallock is one of those Irish characters so often introduced on the stage, where the mixture of virtue and vice is so blended that it is impossible to separate them. Open by nature, courageous by disposition and habit, he acts rather from impulse than reflection, and is always ready to acknowledge and justify his conduct. Mr. Coleman says

Your countrymen are all heart,
Staffed with such various, manly qualities,
That it doth grievously perplex their heads,
To find fit season, when to exercise them.

There is however a degree of vulgarity attached to these characters which would not be tolerated, and cannot be found in good Irish Society: however, they must be viewed in the light presented by authors. Mr. Faust with open good humour sustained the part. He had all that conscious familiarity, which, while it claims equality, refuses superiority, and with the true traits of the Hibernian, with a cheerful gaiety seemed pleased himself while he communicated pleasure to others.

Mr. Blackmore appears to have mistaken the character of Sadi. It is not a savage that is to be represented, but that of a human being educated as a Musselman, who, guided by love, and enlightened by reason, breaks the bands of prejudice, and becomes a convert to noble sentiments: he may be supposed ignorant of our customs, and artless in his manners, but neither a savage or a buffoon; indeed it seemed improbable, nay impossible, that an interesting woman could become attached to an object from which female delicacy would have revolted. Let the character therefore be displayed with the spirit of a man, energetic and intrepid; ignorant in many instances of Christian manners; evincing a want of art and information, but not a deficiency of intellect. Let nature be seen receiving light and instruction: struck with amusement; confusion may be visible, but this should never be permitted to dwindle into grimace.

These observations are freely made on account of a favourable impression of the talents of the performers, and from a conviction, that if another turn was given to the part of Mr. Blackmore, it would command the approbation of the judicious instead of the applause of the vulgar.

Mr. Madden's Verolet was a chaste performance; and Mr. Handcock's Ganem only required energy.

The minor parts were tolerably well sustained, the scenery admirably executed, and the stage business well managed.

Mrs. Francis's Agnes was pleasing, but that interesting actress is most successful in the gay scenes of life : there she is animated, and her soul seems to flow into her words and actions.

Mrs. Pope, the representative of Floranthe, is handsome, and it is to be hoped she will soon acquire a knowledge of the stage and a conception of her part.

Mrs. Haviland's Zorayda affords no opportunity for praise; however she has improved as an actress.

In concluding these observations, it is with pleasure I contemplate the rich fund of talent to be found at this Theatre, where the English, Scotch, and Irish characters can be represented with a truth that commands, admiration, while those of Tragedy maintain their pomp, dignity, and feeling.

CRITICUS.

Selections.

Bombay, May 18, 1822.—The last week has been fertile in reports. It was said that accounts had been received that war had been declared by Russia against Turkey ; that our Ambassador at the Court of Persia had demanded his passports ; and that the Persians were assembling troops in considerable numbers about Bunder Abbas, and threatened our position at Bassadore. Another account mentioned a report, that Captain Willcock had left Tehran, and that there was a probability of a rupture with the Court of Persia. We cannot say what credit ought to be attached to these reports ; they rest solely on private letters ; and we have not been able to ascertain that any official account whatever has been received relative to them. A letter from Grane, dated 16th April, states, that accounts had been received from Constantinople of peace having been effected between the Turks and the Russians through the mediation of the French Ambassador ; and that all hostilities against the Greeks had ceased in consequence. From this letter we should infer that war had been previously declared. Another letter mentions that the disputes between the Resident and the Pasha of Bussorah had been settled, and that the Resident was in consequence preparing to return to Bussorah.—*Bombay Courier.*

Commander in Chief.—Official advices have been received by Government of the appointment of Lieut. General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, G. C. B. to be Commander in Chief in the East Indies, and Second Member of Supreme Council, on the death or resignation, or coming away of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. With respect to what has been stated yesterday in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, respecting Sir Edward Paget's appointment to the temporary Government of the country, that is certainly a mistake.* The Commander in Chief, if a Member of Council, can only take rank, as second, but he cannot succeed as Governor-General, unless specifically appointed so to do. The Statute (33, Geo. III. Cap. iii, Sect. 30) clearly states "that if at the time of any vacancy happening in the Office of Governor-General, or of a Governor of any of the said Presidencies, no eventual successor, appointed under the authority of this act shall be present upon the spot, any Commander in Chief, although he shall then be a Member of Council of the Presidency where such vacancy shall occur, shall not succeed to the temporary Government of such Presidency, unless such Commander in Chief shall have been provisionally appointed to supply the same, but that the vacancy shall be supplied by the Counsellor next in Rank at the Council Board to such Commander in Chief." Now we know that Lieut. General Sir Edward Paget has not been specifically appointed to supply the place of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. He is merely appointed Commander in Chief, and Second Member of the Supreme Council, on the resignation, or going away of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. In the event therefore of a vacancy happening in the Office of Governor-General, it will of course be supplied for the time being, according to the provision of the Act.

* We have no better authority for our statement than the Letters of persona at the India House, as late as the 5th of January ;—and yet these used to be thought worthy of credit.—ED.

Excavation of a Tank.—Some of our readers may recollect the occurrence of a curious natural phenomenon on the excavation of the Tank facing the corner of Esplanade Row, where it joins the Dhurrumtolah about five years ago. On digging to the depth of about sixty feet from the surface, for the purpose of deepening the water, numerous massive trunks of trees, standing in an erect position, were discovered. Although much decayed, there appeared no reason to doubt, that their position was natural, and that they had actually grown there at some former period. The trunks and roots were of natural shape and size, and the branches of the latter diverged in various directions, into the surrounding earth, precisely as they would have done had they been alive. This singular discovery, we remember, caused a good deal of speculation at the time. Of the numerous conjectures as to the mode in which trees could have vegetated at so great a depth below the present level of the country, two only appeared to be tolerably rational. Agreeably to one of these suppositions their existence was to be accounted for on facts connected with the generally admitted belief, that the soil of the lower parts of Bengal is alluvial, and that the deposit constituting the alluvion is constantly on the increase. Admitting this theory, the roots of these trees now sunk so many fathoms below ground might at some remote period have been level with its surface, while not a particle of the present superincumbent mass of earth was yet collected. On the other supposition, the appearance of these trunks so far below ground was entirely accidental, and arose probably from there having been formerly some deep water course at the particular spot, on the banks of which they must have grown. Tradition said that the Hoogly had formerly run considerably to the East of its present channel ; and on an ancient map of Calcutta, the site of a Nullah studded with trees, where the Durrumtulla now stands, was actually traced out. Of these two opinions, there is now additional reason to conceive, that the first was most consistent with truth. The very same appearances have offered themselves on deepening the great tank on the Chowringhee Road, opposite the General Post Office, within the last few days : large masses of wood having been found under similar circumstances with the former, at a distance of full forty feet below ground. We have examined some pieces of the wood, which has exactly the appearance of old, solid timber, in a state of decay. We are not naturalists enough to deliver any determined opinion on the cause of these extraordinary excavations.* The phenomenon is however well worthy the attention of those who pursue the study of natural history. We shall add merely one other fact, which would seem to make for the generality of these appearances.† It is in our recollection to have seen it stated in the public prints some years ago, that a golden image, and the body of a boat, had been found a long way under ground, on the digging of a tank in some part of Garden Reach.

Extract of a Letter dated Grane, in the Persian Gulf, April 14.—“In the mean time, I have to mention the immediate return of the Residency to Bussorah from this place, the dispute between our Government and the Pasha of Bagdad having been brought to a favorable determination.

“Our News Papers from home are not to a very late date, but the last courier from Constantinople brings the intelligence of Peace having been made between the Turks and Russians, at the mediation of French Ambassadors.—Hostilities with the Greeks consequently ceased.”—*Joha Bull.*

* It hardly requires a profound knowledge of natural history to determine this question. The remote cause of the excavation is the will of the Lottery Committee, who order it to be dug ; and the proximate cause, the spades and shovels of those who are employed to dig it.—ED.

† How can a fact make for the generality of an appearance ?—This is even more obscure than the preceding sentence.—ED.

BAZAR AND PRIVATE BANK RATES, CALCUTTA.

Discount on Private Bills, according to the period,

they have to run,.....	per cent.	6 0 4 8 0
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange, ditto,.....		5 0 4 7 0
Ditto on Loans on Deposit, ditto,.....		6 0 4 8 0

Dramatic.

We were unable to attend the Representation at Dum-Dum; but an able and highly interesting account of the Performance, from some well versed Critic, will be found in our pages of to-day.

At Chowringhee there will be an attractive Play this evening, "*The Way to get Married*," which has before been performed here with such eminent success as to make it more than probable that all who saw it on that occasion will desire to repeat their pleasure now.

Tangent, All-Spice, Faulkner, Caustic, and Dick Dashall are in the hands of the excellent Amateurs who so ably filled these characters before. *MacQuery* will done by a Debutant of promise, and the Female characters are likely to be also well supported, so that we hope to see a full House to reward their efforts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings will, we hear, honor the Theatre with their presence.

Horse Allowances.

Sir,
To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Having noticed in your widely circulated JOURNAL of the 22d instant, a communication from an Adjutant of Bengal Native Infantry, on the subject of Horse Allowance being extended to that class of Officers as a remuneration in some measure for the loss of a Company, and to meet the additional expenses to which, from causes he has explained, they have become exposed, &c. and in your Paper of the 25th instant, another from an Interpreter and Quarter Master in the same branch of the Service, in which he is of opinion that his class should have been included in the same; I trust that you will not object giving insertion to a third, on that description of Officers who unite both these appointments in one person, for which, however, tho' they perform the duties of both, they are remunerated by receiving only the allowances, viz. as Adjutants of European Infantry, and whose claims, tho' omitted in the above mentioned communications, nevertheless appear full as reasonable as to those of the two writers in question.

"ONE OF THE SUFFERERS," alluding apparently to that more fortunate period previous to 1819, observes, "Further, as the Adjutant was always present at Head Quarters they not unfrequently got the established allowance of two or more Companies;" and in his third argument, after showing how the increased allowances to Adjutants has proved almost nothing, he says, "the certainty now of never getting the allowance of two Companies, rarely one;" when, had he been in the Artillery, he might have added the almost impossibility of getting one even, for were he always to remain at the Head Quarters of that Regiment, the constant reinforcements of Cadets, together with the custom of their remaining at the Presidency two seasons, before they usually proceed to the Field, keep such a number of young men there, who (by General Orders of the year above quoted) become, long before their departure, entitled to hold Companies, quite does away, or destroys any hope of an Adjutant and Quarter Master obtaining one. Now as "ONE OF THE SUFFERERS" observes, as the Field Officers of Infantry who were deprived of their Companies at the same time as Adjutants, have since had the loss made up to them by being permitted to draw Horse allowance, and the Adjutants of Cavalry since permitted to hold Troops, will it be in vain appealing to Him whose constant object it has been to improve the state of the Army and ameliorate the condition of all its ranks, and to hope that He will extend the allowance in question, to Adjutants of Infantry and Artillery upon the same principles which led to it being granted to Field Officers; and from the necessity there is of every Adjutant who does his duty, keeping two Horses.

When the various duties connected with an Adjutant and Quarter Master of a Battalion of Artillery are considered, the number of Recruits, European and Native, in the duties of Infantry and Artillery he has to instruct, together with those he performs in his capacity of Quarter Master and Acting Interpreter,

to every Regimental Court Martial (European and Native) will show what claims they have, with Adjutants and Native Infantry, to the liberality of Government for a 2d Horse Allowance.

**THE SOLITARY CHARGER OF A BATTALION
ADJUTANT & QUARTER MASTER.**

Government Regulations.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Believing, as I most firmly do, that the present Government is actuated by the laudable desire to promote the happiness and comfort of all the governed, I think it is the duty of every individual who has suffered from himself, or is aware of the existence of a grievance affecting others, to make it public, that it may be certain of meeting the eyes of the highest authorities, and thus be removed if possible.

Under this impression I communicate the following statement of a grievance, the operation of which is confined chiefly to Commanders of Ships, a class of people who are sufficiently imposed on in every other way, without being exposed to loss and inconvenience from the effect of any Custom House Regulation.

The Regulation alluded to has been long in existence, but the very rigid manner in which it is now enforced, causes it to be felt severely by the class of persons I have alluded to, viz. the Commanders of Ships. They are by it forced to pay duties on every item of their return cabin stores when they come into port, and so strict are the Custom House Officers in levying their duties, that a friend of mine was actually obliged to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent on some *empty butter jars, empty sugar tubs, &c.* and what was still harder, even upon *wines and forks, and crockery ware* that had been used for months. Besides paying duties on wines purchased here and brought back. There is a manifest absurdity in this which no British Government could possibly sanction, much less intend to legalize by a Regulation.

On what principle, I should be glad to know, can duties be levied twice or oftener on the same articles? yet it is evident, unless these articles of European manufacture already specified are supposed to have been in the first instance smuggled, that they have twice paid the duties, and if brought back here again they will pay it again; as for claiming a drawback on any of the articles enumerated, it is impossible; for how can their identity be proved?

You are told indeed, at the Custom House, that you may avoid this loss by laying the article under a guarantee to pay double duties if not exported again. But even then, objections as to identity may be stated, which it will be impossible to remove. Besides, a Commander of a Ship generally uses on shore the wines &c. which he brings into port with him, and surely it is unjust that he should be forced to pay more for his bottle of wine, than a person who resides entirely ashore, and yet he is here made to do so; for how can he prove that Messrs. Sheppard and Co. or Messrs. any body else, of whom he bought his 6 dozen *chests*, paid the duties on the *whole pipes, &c.* when imported; and as for re-exporting, if he be under the necessity of it, what benefit could he derive from landing the wine when he could not use it?

I really think, Sir, that this is a subject well meriting the consideration of those in whom the power of remedying this and similar evils is vested. I cannot indeed believe that the Gentleman now at the Head of the Custom House can be aware of the vexatious manner in which this *petty addition* to the Revenue is exacted. A Commander cannot even land from his vessel half a basket of potatoes without paying an *ad valorem* duty. The amount of duties derived from this source cannot surely in the eyes of a liberal Government be deemed a consideration when put in competition with the serious annoyance it entails on a class of men, who have been generally deemed entitled to the indulgent consideration of the Government.

Howrah, June 3,

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

FAIRPLAY,

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—529—

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 30, 1822.

Mr. James Munro Macnabb, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 30, 1822.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Furruckabad.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarin.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 28, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 18th December 1821, be published in General Orders:

Para. 3. "The undermentioned Officers of your Establishment have our permission to remain a further time in England, viz.

Captain Charles Carmichael Smyth, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of this Season; Captain Edward Hall, until the departure of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23, and Captain Charles James A. Dashwood, until the month of May next.

4. "We have permitted Major John MacInnes to return to his duty upon your Establishment, and to proceed for that purpose to Bengal, Singapore or Penang; his Regiment being stationed in the Eastern Islands.

5. "The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Captain Charles Prager King, Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Newton Wallace, Lieutenant James Manson.

6. "We have appointed Mr. Morgan Powell now in Bengal, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a Native Indian, nor exceptionable in any other respect; and that he is not under twenty years of Age; subject, however, to his being first examined and found qualified for the profession by the Medical Board at your Presidency.

7. "Upon your being satisfied as to Mr. Powell's qualifications, we direct that you administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company.

8. "Mr. William Graham has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment.—His Rank will be settled at a future time."

His Lordship in Council further directs, that the following List of Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry be likewise published in General Orders:

No. 1, 1821.—*Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships; viz.*

For the Cavalry.—Charles Devaynes Blair, LADY KENNAWAY, Sailed 1st December 1821.—Henry Halhed, EARL BALCARRAS, ditto 3d December.

For the Infantry.—Hugh Augustus Boscawen, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, Sailed 27th November 1821.—Henry Stone, ditto.—Francis Hewett, LADY KENNAWAY, ditto 1st December.—George Turnbull Marshall, ditto.—William Robert Corfield, EARL BALCARRAS, ditto, 3d December.—Thomas James Rocke, ditto.—Kenneth Campbell, ditto.—Alexander Stewart Singer, ditto.—Charles Bastard Hall, ditto.—Thomas Gear, ditto.—Archibald Campbell Deumistone, ditto.

(Signed.) WM ABINGTON.

East-India House, Dec. 1, 1822.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 31, 1822.

In continuation of General Orders of the 5th February, 1820, relating to the Inspection of Provincial and other Police Battalions, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that the Inspection of the Sylhet Corps shall not be ordered, except when the Roads in that part of the Country may be in such a state as to admit of the Inspecting Officer proceeding by land, the Payment of Boat Allowance for the performance of the duty being prohibited.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Heynes to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmeer, vice Assistant Surgeon Maxwell, resigned.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Messrs. Henry Stone, date of arrival in Fort William, 27th May, 1822; Hugh Augustus Boscawen, date of arrival in Fort William, 28th May, 1822; Joseph Peacocke, William Reveley Mitford, Martin Thomas West, William Tanzia Savary, and Frederick Vaughan McGrath, date of arrival in Fort William, 29th May, 1822.

The leave of absence obtained by the undermentioned Officers in General Orders of the 10th March and 11th August last, respectively, is further extended for the periods specified opposite to their names, from the expiration of the time therein mentioned.

Captain H. Sincock of the Ramghur Battalion, for six months, Brevet-Captain Lucas of the Barrack Department for three months.

The Governor General in Council is happy to announce to the Officers of His Majesty's Forces, the resolution of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to grant to such of them as may be promoted while serving in India to the rank of Major General, and not placed on the Staff, the full Batta of their Regimental Rank, for the period of their actual subsequent residence in this country, not exceeding, in the whole three months from the date of the publication of their promotion in General Orders, at the Stations where they may be employed.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 25, 1822.

The undermentioned Officer have Leave of Absence.

Barrack Department.—Brevet-Captain A. Pope, from 15th May, to 15th November, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 28, 1822.

In pursuance of the Orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the relief of the Artillery will take place as hereafter detailed.

The 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Companies of the 3d Battalion (completed to the strength detailed in the margin*) will proceed to the Upper Provinces by water, as soon in the ensuing Month as the River will admit to relieve the 1st, 6th, 7th and 8th Companies of the 2d Battalion.

Boats will accordingly be provided by the Commissariat on Indents, which will be prepared.

On the arrival of the 5th Company 3d Battalion at Allahabad, it will be disembarked, and the 2d Company 3d Battalion will occupy the vacated Boats and proceed with the other three Companies to Cawnpore.

The 3d and 4th Companies of the 3d Battalion will be stationed at Cawnpore.

When the weather will permit, after the Rains, the following Companies will march from Cawnpore to their destinations:

The 1st Company 3d Battalion to Saugor to relieve the 1st Company 1st Battalion. The 2d Company 3d Battalion to Kurnaul to relieve the 3d Company, 1st Battalion. The 6th and 7th Companies of the 1st Battalion to Nagpore to relieve the 6th and 7th Companies of the 2d Battalion. The 8th Company 1st Battalion to Agra to relieve the 5th Company 1st Battalion. The 6th Company 4th Battalion to Lucknow to relieve the 1st Company 4th Battalion. The 14th Company 4th Battalion to Saugor to relieve the 3d Company 4th Battalion.

The 1st Company 1st Battalion at Saugor, on being relieved, will march to Nusserabad and relieve the 1st Company 2d Battalion, which latter Company, on being relieved will march to Cawnpore and thence proceed by water to the Presidency.

The 3d Company 1st Battalion at Kurnaul, on being relieved, will march to Cawnpore and thence proceed by water to Allahabad where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 3d Company 1st Battalion at Allahabad, the 5th Company 3d Battalion will occupy the vacated Boats and proceed to Futtehgarh, where it will be stationed.

On the relief of the 6th and 7th Companies 2d Battalion at Nagpore, they will march to Allahabad and thence proceed by water to the Presidency.

On the relief of 5th Company 1st Battalion at Agra it will march to Mhow and relieve the 2d Company 1st Battalion, which latter Company on being relieved will march to Agra to be stationed there.

When the River will admit, the 4th Company 1st Battalion at Agra will embark on board Boats, to be provided, and proceed to Benares, where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 6th Company 4th Battalion at Lucknow, the 1st Company 4th Battalion will march to Bareilly and relieve the 8th Company 4th Battalion, which latter Company, on being relieved, will march to Loodeannah, where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 4th Company 1st Battalion at Benares the 8th Company 1st Battalion will embark on the vacated boats and proceed to the Presidency.

On the arrival of the 14th Company 4th Battalion at Saugor, the 3d Company 4th Battalion will rejoin the Head-Quarters of its Battalion at Cawnpore.

When the weather will permit, after the Rains, the 7th Company 4th Battalion at Loodeannah will march to Nusseerabad and relieve the 4th Company 4th Battalion, which latter Company, on being relieved, will join the Head-Quarters of its Battalion at Cawnpore.

At the close of the Rains, the 4th Troop Horse Artillery will march from Meerut to Neemuch and relieve the 6th Troop, which latter, on being relieved, will rejoin the Head-Quarters of its Corps at Meerut.

The Detail of Golundanz in excess to the 3 Company authorized for Mhow, (at present detached from the 3d Company 4th Battalion), will rejoin the Head-Quarters of its Company at Cawnpore.

All Details for Out-Posts are to be detached by relieving Companies in communication with the Officer Commanding the District, to whom early reports of the march of Companies will be made, in order that his instructions may be received.

The Gun Lascar Companies will proceed with the European and Golundanz Companies to which they are attached.

When the relief has been effected, the Regiment of Artillery will be stationed as follows; those Troops and Companies ordered to move are marked with asterisks.

Horse Artillery.—1st Troop at Meerut. 2d Troop at Mhow. 3d Troop at Meerut. *4th Troop at Neemuch. 5th Troop at Nagpore. *6th Troop at Meerut. 7th Troop at Meerut.

1st Battalion.—*1st Company Nusseerabad. *2d Company Agra. *3d Company Allahabad. *4th Company Benares. *5th Company Mhow. *6th Company Nagpore. *7th Company Nagpore. *8th Company Agra.

*5 Serjeants. 5 Corporals. 10 Bombardiers. 2 Drummers. 70 Gunners.

2d Battalion.—*1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, *6th, *7th, and *8th Companies Dum-Dum.

3d Battalion.—*1st Company Saugor. *2d Company Kurnool. *3d and 4th Companies Cawnpore. *5th Company Fatteghur. 6th, 7th, and 8th, Companies Dum-Dum.

4th Battalion.—1st Company Bareilly. 2d Company Saugor. *3d, *4th, and 5th Companies Cawnpore. *6th Company Lucknow. *7th Company Nusseerabad. *8th Company Loodeannah. 9th Company Dinapore. 10th Company Prince of Wales' Island. 11th Company Cawnpore. 12th Company Dum-Dum. 13th Company Cawnpore. *14th Company Saugor. 15th Company Dum-Dum.

The Horses, Bullocks and, Guns (with exception to those of the Horse Artillery) will not move with the Companies to which they are now attached, but remain where they now are with the relieving Companies.

The Horses for the Field Battery at Dum-Dum will be placed under charge of an Officer to be nominated by the Commandant of Artillery until the arrival of the 1st Company 2d Battalion, when they will be delivered over to the Officer Commanding that Company.

The following Removals to take place in the Regiment of Artillery.

Captains W. Curphy, from the 8th Company 2d Battalion to the 1st Company, 3d Battalion; J. Brodhurst, from the 4th Company 3d Battalion, to the 5th Company 3d Battalion; H. L. Playfair, from the 5th Company 2d Battalion, to the 4th Company 3d Battalion. A. Fraser, from the 1st Company 3d Battalion, to the 4th Company 1st Battalion; T. Marshall, from the 7th Company 2d Battalion to the 3d Company 1st Battalion; I. Pereira, from the 6th Company 2d Battalion, to the 6th Company 1st Battalion; P. L. Pew, from the 6th Company 1st Battalion, to the 6th Company 2d Battalion; E. Hall, from the 3d Company 1st Battalion to the 7th Company 2d Battalion, and R. M. Gramshaw, from the 4th Company 1st Battalion, to the 8th Company 2d Battalion.

1st Lieutenants R. B. Wilson, from the 8th Company 3d Battalion, to the 6th Company 4th Battalion; O. Baker, from the 3d Company 1st Battalion, to the 4th Company 3d Battalion, and L. Burroughs, from the 4th Company 3d Battalion to the 3d Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieutenants H. Humphrey, from the 3d Company 2d Battalion, to the 5th Company 3d Battalion; F. Brind, from the 6th Company 3d Battalion, to the 3d Company 3d Battalion; J. T. Lane, from the 3d Company 3d Battalion, to the 6th Company 3d Battalion; H. B. Dalzell, from the 3d Company 3d Battalion, to the 3d Company 2d Battalion; E. H. Ludlow, from the 4th Company 3d Battalion, to the 4th Company 2d Battalion; C. H. Wiggins, from the 5th Company 3d Battalion, to the 6th Company 2d Battalion; J. R. Revell, from the 5th Company 3d Battalion, to the 7th Company 2d Battalion; P. B. Burlton, from the 8th Company 3d Battalion, to the 1st Company 2d Battalion; E. C. Hughes, from the 4th Company 2d Battalion, to the 1st Company 2d Battalion; E. S. Wade, from the 7th Company 2d Battalion, to the 6th Company 1st Battalion; R. Horsford, from the 6th Company 2d Battalion,

to the 7th Company 1st Battalion, and J. L. Mowatt, from the 2d Company 2d Battalion, to the 6th Company 3d Battalion.

1st-Lieutenants J. Cullen, from the 6th to the 5th Troop Horse Artillery; J. G. Barnard, from the 4th to the 6th ditto; R. S. Morland from the 5th to the 6th ditto; George Maclean, is posted to the 4th Troop Horse Artillery.

The Officers removed above will immediately join their Companies with the following exceptions.

Captain Curphy will continue in Command of the 8th Company 2d Battalion until its departure from Benares, or until the arrival of the 1st Company 3d Battalion at that Station.

Captain Fraser will continue in charge of the 1st Company 3d Battalion until its arrival at Benares, where he will receive charge of the 4th Company 1st Battalion.

Captain Pereira, and Lieutenants Wade, and Horsford, will continue with their present Companies until the arrival of the 8th and 7th Companies 1st Battalion at Nagpore.

Captain Marshall will continue in Command of the 7th Company 2d Battalion until it reach Allahabad, where he will join the 3d Company 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant O. Baker will join the 4th Company 3d Battalion at Cawnpore on the arrival of the 3d Company 1st Battalion at that station.

2d-Lieutenants Wiggins, and Revell, Burlton and Hughes, will join their Companies on their arrival at Dum-Dum.

1st-Lieutenants Barnard and Maclean of the Horse Artillery will join their Troops on their arrival at their destinations.

The Commandant of Artillery will, by this opportunity, send Drafts to complete the Horse Artillery and Field Companies to the usual strength.

Lieutenant R. B. Wilson, will accompany the Detachment by water, and take charge of the Drafts.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 9th March last, to Lieutenant Rawlins of the Artillery with the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Ensign T. J. Rocke, under orders to join the European Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Nusseer Battalion,—Captain J. McHarg, from 15th June, to 15 February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 29, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Benares on Friday the tenth day of May 1822, Jemadar Omrow Sing, 5th Battalion Company 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

Charge.—“Omrow Sing, Jemadar, 5th Battalion Company 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, ordered under arrest on the Complaint of Lieutenant Horsburgh, Commanding the Company, for unofficerlike conduct in trying to subvert the authority of that officer by giving leave on the 27th of March 1822, (while on Command at Chunar) to two Sepoys to go to Mirzapore contrary to the order and without the sanction of Lieutenant Horsburgh.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—“The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, are of opinion that he Omrow Sing, Jemadar, 5th Battalion Company 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is not Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, and do therefore acquit him of the same accordingly.”

Approved and Confirmed (Signed) HASTINGS.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Horse Brigade,—Lieutenant Hickman, from 4th June, to 4th October, to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

Medical Staff,—Superintending Surgeon C. Robinson, from 1st June to 15th October, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Benares.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 30, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to permit an exchange of Battalions between Lieutenants C. Marriott and B. Wood of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry. The former will accordingly join the 1st Battalion at Cuttack, and the latter the 2d Battalion at Setapore.

The Native General Court Martial assembled at Benares in obedience to General Orders of the 17th ultimo, is dissolved.

Lieutenant C. Smith of Artillery is permitted to join and do duty with the 5th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery at Agra until the conclusion of the Rains, when he will proceed and join the Company to which he is attached.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Clarke, from 15th May, to 15th February 1823, on Medical Certificate to the Presidency, and eventually to Sea.

Approved and Confirmed (Signed)

Friday, June 7, 1822.

—531—

2d Battalion 22d Regiment,—Captain Newton, from 15th May, to 15th November, to remain at Kurnaul on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment,—Brevet Capt. J. Todd, from 28th May, to 28th August, on Medical Certificate, to visit Hazareebagh.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 31, 1822.

Major-General Lewis Thomas, C. B., whose nomination to the General Staff of this Presidency is notified in Government General Orders of the 17th instant, is appointed to the Command of the Cawnpore Division of the Army, from the 9th Proximo.

Ensign A. Arabin is removed from the 11th to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion at Agra.

Ensign W. M. Tritton is removed from the 15th to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion at Sangor.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows.

Cavalry.—Cornets C. D. Blair, to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry at Nusseerabad, and Henry Halhed, to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry at Kurnaul.

Infantry.—Ensigns Francis Trimmer, to the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazeepoor; H. A. Boscowen, ditto; T. Gear, to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Agra.

T. J. Rocke, to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Goorgaon.

A. C. Denniston, to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, at Cuttack.

Henry Stone, to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Mhow; W. R. Corfield, to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Pertaunguh; G. T. Marshall, to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Loodeanah; C. B. Hall, to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Loodeanah; K. Campbell to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Nagpoor; A. S. Singur, to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Dinapoor; Francis Hewitt, to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Mattra; G. T. Marshall, who stands posted to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry at Barrackpoore until further orders, and F. Hewitt of the Battalion 24th Regiment is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry at Barrackpoore until further orders.

Detachment Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Clarke, under date 7th instant, appointing Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Thornton of the 1st Light Cavalry to act as Staff to the Detachment under his command are confirmed, for the period during which the Troops were employed in the Juapore District.

Assistant Surgeon W. Graham, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 24th instant, is directed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Donnelly, from 1st June, to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Nash, from 10th June, to 10th September, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency previous to making application to proceed to Europe.

W. L. WATSON, *Acting Adjutant General of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 21, 1822.

Lieutenant Holdsworth of the 82d Regiment being under orders for embarkation, that Officer is relieved from the duty assigned him in General Orders of the 6th instant, and Lieutenant McDermott of the 14th Foot is directed to take charge of the detachments of the 24th and 59th Regiments now in Fort William.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointments.

34th Foot.—Ensign F. Stanford, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bower appointed to the 14th Foot, 1st September, 1820.

Gentleman Cadet Dudley Castello from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stanford, 4th October, 1821.—This Cancels Henry Dallas's appointment, vice Stanford.

Ensign William Belford from the 10th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Adams who exchanges, 8th November, 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 28, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.—Lieutenant William Mountgarret to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Cavenagh, deceased, 19th May, 1822.

Ensign L. W. Halstead to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mountgarret promoted, 19th May, 1822.

John Rose, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Halstead promoted, ditto.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 30, 1822.

With reference to General Orders of the 30th March last, Lieutenant Ferguson of the 8th Dragoons is directed to proceed to rejoin his Corps at Cawnpore on or about the 15th proximo, from which date the prescribed period of leave for that purpose is granted, viz. three months and a half.

Brevet Captain Young of the same Corps will also proceed to rejoin his Regiment on the 15th proximo, or upon his being relieved from the General Court Martial of which he is a member, the prescribed period for which is above mentioned, will be allowed him.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 31, 1822.

The following appointment is announced on the staff of His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt. K. C. B.

Captain John Campbell of H. M. 49th Regiment to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 1, 1822.

Lieutenant H. Stuart of His Majesty's 46th Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Thomas of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, has an extension of leave of absence from the 17th instant, until the sailing of the first vessel for Madras, or Quilon, after the departure of the HENRY PORCHER.

Captain Mylne of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, has permission to visit the Presidency and Chittagong on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 26th instant.

Lieutenant Baylis of His Majesty's 17th Foot, has an extension of leave of absence for two months from the 6th instant, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 4, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Murphy, from Half-pay 23d Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Mortou Shaney, who exchanges, 1st December 1820.

Cornet P. Selwood Hewett, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mayer deceased, 25th February 1821.

Cornet and Adjutant A. J. Stammers, to have the Rank of Lieutenant, 26th February 1821.

11th Light Dragoons.—Captain James Norman Creighton, from the 17th Foot to be Captain, vice William Elliot who exchanges, 20th January 1821.

Lieutenant William White, from Half-pay 24th Light Dragoon to be Lieutenant, vice J. D. Allingham who exchanges, receiving the difference, 15th October 1820.

17th Light Dragoons.—Cornet William Pott, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice A. De L'Etang deceased, 7th October 1820.

William Penn, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Raven promoted, 1st September 1820.

Ensign Honorable Nathaniel Henry Charles Massey, from the 17th Foot to be Cornet without purchase, vice Pott, 7th October 1820.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel Richd. Armstrong, from the Half-pay to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Chas. Plender leath, whose Appointment has not taken place, 18th October 1821.

14th Foot.—Ensign Wm. Keown, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Newenham who resigns, 11th November 1820.

Ensign John Manly Wood, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Akenside promoted, 6th September 1821.

Lieutenant Robt. Ware, from the 89th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Jenour removed from the Service, 18th October 1821.

Robert Taylor, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Keown, 11th November 1820.

17th Foot.—Captain William Elliott, from the 11th Dragoons to be Captain, vice Jas. Norman Creighton who exchanges, 20th January 1821.

Ensign Edwd. O'Halloran, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice P. J. De Moore, 30th September 1820.

Ensign Joseph Carruthers, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Pickering deceased, 4th October 1820.

R. C. Moffat, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice E. O'Halloran promoted, 30th September 1820.

William Stewart Moncrieffe, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Honorable N. H. C. Massey, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons, 7th October 1820.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Forbes from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Joseph Carruthers, 4th October 1821.—This Cancels C. W. Silby's appointment, vice Carruthers.

24th Foot.—Ensign George Murray, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Schoon appointed to the 67th Foot, 1st September 1820.

Ensign Henry Winchcombe Hartley, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Berwick appointed to the 13th Lt. Dragoons, 1st Oct. 1829.

Ensign Wm. Campbell, from Half-pay 71st Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Murray, 1st September 1820.

William McDowell Hopper, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hartley, 1st October 1820.

30th Foot.—Marechaux, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Paton promoted in the 67th Foot, 9th Dec. 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant Philip Dundas, to be Captain without purchase, vice Fetherstone deceased, 16th November 1820.

Ensign W. D. Deverell, to be Lieut. vice Dundas, 16th Nov. 1820.

Gentleman Cadet David Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Brown who resigns, 3d Oct. 1821. This Cancels John Eustace Chinnery's appointment, vice Brown.

Gentleman Cadet Eyre M. Frome, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deverell, 4th October 1821. This cancels George Woodburn appointment, vice Deverell.

53d Foot.—Captain M. Young, from Half-pay of the Regiment to be Captain, vice Thomas Emery, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 1st December, 1820.

Ensign H. Gray, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Davis deceased, 3d January, 1821.

59th Foot.—Ensign Edward Coventry, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Carmichael, appointed Adjutant, 12th May, 1820.

John McGregor, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Coventry, ditto.

67th Foot.—Bt. Major George Bounce, from Half-pay, 21st Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Edward Williams Bray, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 30th November, 1820.

Lieutenant M. Schooff, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Rowan promoted, 1st September, 1820.

Ensign James Paton, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Marriot deceased, 9th December, 1820.

69th Foot.—Ensign Francis Godolphin D'Arcey, Marquis of Carmarthen, from Half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Ensign, vice Alfred Jenour, who exchanges, 22d October, 1821.

87th Foot.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Brown, from Half-pay 21st Dragoons to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Robson who resigns, 1st November 1820.

89th Foot.—Lient. Chas. O'Neil, from Half-pay 93d Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Ware appointed to the 14th Foot, 18th October 1821.

Chas. Arrow, Gent., to be Ensigns without purchase, vice Norcott deceased, 16th October 1820.

Lient. Chas. Scarlin Naylor, to be Adjutant, vice Cannon who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st October 1820.

Memorandum.—The Appointment of Gentleman Cadet O'Neil, from the Royal Military College to an Ensigncy in the 14th Foot (as stated in the General Orders of the 18th April last) should be vice Wood, and not vice Keaven promoted.

The Appointment of Cornet Swinhoe, from 25th Dragoons to be Cornet in the 22d Dragoons on 1st September 1816, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 6	Argyle	British	H. Cathre	Batavia	April 21

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
June 5	Frances Charlotte	British	J. Wallace	Cape

Passenger per ARGYLE, from Batavia to Calcutta.—Mr. Owen, of the Country Service.

Lost in Covelong Roads, the UPTON CASTLE, off Bombay.—Passed the WELLINGTON, Maxwell, of Calcutta, in Madras Roads, with JAMES SCOTT, and 4 other Bengal Ships.

Birth.

On the 3d instant, the Lady of the Reverend MICHAEL HILL, of the Union Chapel, of a Son.

Bombay.

Bombay, May 18, 1822.—The Honorable Company's ship DUKE OF YORK, Captain A. D. Campbell, arrived yesterday morning. She sailed from the Downs the 5th January, having on board a detachment of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, under command of Major Onslow. The detachment consists of 17 Officers, 267 Privates, 33 Women, and 26 Children. On the 9th Feb., the DUKE OF YORK spoke the LAURICE, French brig, from the Mauritius to Nantes, in lat 0° 9' S., and long. 20° W., and on the 11th the BRITANNIA, from London to Batavia, in lat. 3° 10' S., and long. 21° 50' W.

Passengers.—Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs Bird, Miss Eleanor Green, Misses Eliza and Caroline Bruce, Miss Anne Jones, Miss Maria Jarmy—Major William Onslow; Captains M. Kirby, John Scott, Wm. Havelock, and Thomas Jarmy; Lieutenants R. Burrowes, John Methold, John Hart, Daniel Carroll, Wm. Murray, Eagar Gibson, R. R. Gillespie, and Robert Robinson; Cornets Wm. Bulkley and Charles Agnew; Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Bird; Assistant Surgeon T. G. Waldron, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons; Messrs. John Hector Jones, Arthur Steele, and James Seton, Writers—Messrs. Charles Hunter, John Thompson Foster, Charles B. Morton, Robert John McNab, Thomas Tapp, and Henry B. Campbell, Cadets—Messrs. William Bowater and George Boscombe, Volunteers Marine. An infant boy, son of Capt. Jarmy, born 6th April 1822. Mrs. Jarmy, the Lady of Capt. Jarmy, died on board, we regret to state, on the 10th April.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloon,	per maund	12 8 a 13 8
Cutchoura,	10 0 a	12 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, Ist,	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, Ist,	1 9 a	1 10
Ballum, Ist,	1 6 a	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,	1 8 a	1 10
Gram, Patna,	0 13 a	0 15
Dhall, Uruhr, good,	1 8 a	1 9
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,	235 0 a	240 0
Ordinary ditto,	203 0 a	215 0
Dull blue,	185 0 a	195 0
Inferior purple and violet,	180 0 a	190 0
Strong copper,	200 0 a	210 0
Ordinary ditto,	160 0 a	170 0
Oude ordinary,	145 0 a	155 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 0 a	5 4
2d sort,	4 0 a	4 8
3d sort,	3 0 a	3 8

Cotton.—Continues dull, and prices rather on the decline—at the Exchange sale of the 1st instant, 2768 bales of China-market Cutchoura were brought forward, which realised 9-8 to 11-8 per maund, this may be considered about the present market price for old Cotton, of the above description—at Mirzapore no fluctuation had taken place in prices—on the 28th of May, New Cutchoura was quoted at 15-12 per local maund—at Bowangolah the price stated on the 1st instant for new Cutchoura was 13 to 13-4 per maund—sales during the week 12,000 maund, all for country consumption—stock 40,000 maunds.

Indigo.—Sales are effecting at our quotations principally for the English markets.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this during the week, considerable shipments are going on in it.

Tulenague and Spelter.—Have suffered a decline since our last, in consequence of the recent large importations in the latter.

Saltpetre.—The demand for this continues very limited, at unimproved prices—the parcel (one thousand bags adapted for the China market) brought to public sale, at the Exchange, on the 1st instant, went off at 3-4 to 3-9 per maund.

Sugar.—Has been in fair demand since our last, but we have no alteration to state in prices.

Grain.—Is in good demand—Dooda Wheat is the only sort we have to quote at an advance.

Piece Goods.—Are not much in request, but prices continue steady.

Pepper.—Malabar has been selling during the week at our quotations.

Shell-Lac.—Sales in second qualities have been effected at our quotations during the week.

Freight to London.—Still rated at £ 5 to £ 9 per Ton.